

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VI.—NO. 39.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

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A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, Surgeon-Dentist. Will visit Moose Jaw on the 29th and 30th of each month. Feb. 28th of month. Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices.

Twelve years professional practice in Ontario, Manitoba and the N. W. Territories.

W. D. COWAN, D.D.S., D.P.S., Surgeon-Dentist, of Regina, Graduate of the oldest Dental College in the world, visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Insurance agent; Insures Marriage Licenses; School Debentures; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

I. O. F., Court Moose Jaw. No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Amable Hall, on the 1st Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 26th. R. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker. CROSSIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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Lumber. Coal and wood is what every one must have at this time of the year and we can supply both at the right prices. Cord wood or cut into stove lengths. The celebrated Hassard Mine Souris Coal, the most economical fuel on the market. Just the thing for these hard times; to try it is to be convinced.

E. Simpson & Co.

X'mas 1894, New Years 1895

Now is the winter of our discontent, but notwithstanding should you require any articles in our lines, namely,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, the pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, call on or write to

OCTAVIUS FIELD. Terms Cash

SPRING 1895.

ANOTHER cold winter will soon be over and people will be thinking of raiment more appropriate for the new season. The first question that comes up is, What kind of a new dress will I buy this spring? That question can be easily solved by calling at **T. W. ROBINSON'S** and taking a look through the large and varied stock of new season's goods, in all the latest and newest fabrics, such as

Dress Ducking, Wool Challies, Cotton Challies, Chambrays, Gingham, Etc.

Sateen Prints, Figured Sateen Prints, Tweed Effect Prints, German Prints, Indigo Blue Prints, Turkey Red Prints, Light & Dark Prints, all prices; just think of the assortment you have to choose from—over two hundred patterns.

Embroidery!

A good line of new patterns just arrived commencing at 4 cents per yard.

Lawns, Muslins,

Check, stripe and plain. See the new skirt lawn, nicely tucked and hem-stitched at 18 and 35 cents.

We have also received a consignment of ladies' spring **Mantles & Capes**. Some of the latest styles in black, water-proof cloth. Tweed and Melton, light and dark colors; very stylish goods.

Men's Wear.

An elegant range of Ties just to hand. Some of the noblest styles on the market. Drop in boys and take a look through them.

Collars and Cuffs. New Shirts. We start the price at 25 cts., and can give you a good flannelette; its the best in the market for the money. "Seeing is buying." A heavier one at 45 cts. A good shirt at 50 cts., and so on. Any price you wish. Best value ever offered in these goods.

Hats and Caps. Boys' caps at 10 cts. and up to 75 cts. Men's caps, all prices, shapes and styles; can give you a good blue serge suit for \$5.00 and up.

Tweed Pants, Overall Pants, Snooks, etc. New stock of all those goods have arrived and customers will find a good assortment to select from. A pleasure to show you through and quote prices.

N.B.—A beautiful assortment of new evaporated and canned fruits received direct from San Francisco. Extra quality and lower prices than ever. See our Fruit Window.

T. W. ROBINSON.

AGRICULTURAL LORE

SUPT. MACKAY AND SENATOR PERLEY TALK TO FARMERS.

Mr. Mackay Clearly Details the Results of Experiments—The Senator's Success With the Dairy—A Valuable and Interesting Meeting.

The Town Hall was comfortably filled Saturday in response to the call of the agricultural society which had arranged to hear Mr. Angus McKay and Senator Perley address the farmers on the experiments and best methods of farming generally. Mr. H. Dorrell occupied the chair and introduced Mr. McKay first.

Mr. McKay opened humorously by stating that he thought Senator Perley should take precedence over an ordinary farmer like himself. He expected to get some pointers from the Senator's speech, but now he would have to expose his own hand to the Senator's profit. The people of Moose Jaw may think the capable of telling good stories, but when you hear the Senator you will certainly give him the palm.

The crop last year was the poorest ever raised on the Experimental Farm. With the exception of roots and barley, only a half crop of grain and about a third crop of straw were raised. The experiments on the farm were all uniform, that is, we begin sowing as early as possible, or as soon as the frost is out about two inches; then we sow at intervals of one week. Last year the first grain was sown April 20th, next April 27th, the next May 4th, next May 11th, next May 18th, next May 25th. Of these the yield was as follows:—April 20th, 9 bush. 10 lbs.; April 27th, 14 bus. 10 lbs.; May 4th, 16 bus. 20 lbs.; May 11th, 17 bus.; May 18th, 15 bus. 20 lbs.; May 25th, 17 bus. 20 lbs. Taking an average of three years the amount of grain yield from the above dates of sowing is as follows:—April 20th, 20 bus. 30 lbs.; April 27th, 25 bus. 6 lbs.; May 4th, 29 bus. 20 lbs.; May 11th, 27 bus. 10 lbs.; May 18th, 23 bus. 53 lbs.; May 25th, 15 bush 40 lbs. You will notice in all the experiments made that the 4th of May gave the best yield. The early sowing is not so liable to frost. I would therefore recommend the farmers to sow early as possible; even though the yield should not be so large, it is better than to have more grain and get it frozen.

In seeding tests 1, 14 and 15 bushels have been sown to the acre. One bushel gave a yield of 14 bus. 14 bushels 11 bus. per acre, and 15 bus. 13 bus. per acre. An average of three years gave from 1 bus. seed 37 bus., 14 bus. seed 36 bus., 15 bus. seed 26 bus. 30 lbs. Two bushels of seed is altogether too much. The best return is from one bushel of seed to the acre, which is a consideration at the present time, when the farmers are getting government seed. In depth of sowing grain has been put in 1, 2, and 3 inches deep. In a three years test the yield from 1 inch was 19 bus. per acre, 2 inch 27 bus. per acre, 3 inch 25 bus. per acre. In a wet year 1 inch is deep enough and 3 inches too deep. In a dry year 3 inches is all right. Two inches gives a fair result and is suitable for average years. Cross seeding has been tried and not considered advisable, the yield being the same as sown in the usual way.

In seeding machinery, the press drill gives the best results. Yield from the press drill 29 bus. 6 lbs. per acre; ordinary drill 26 bus., seeder 19 bus. Summer fallow has given the best results in all cases and it is needless for me to repeat that it is my hobby. I have been told in Regina that stubble has raised grain when summer fallow failed. The same has been repeated to me in Moose Jaw. I think there must be a mistake in this. I understand a Moose Jaw farmer has 600 acres ready for crop; this is farming on a large scale, larger than can succeed in this country, unless the gentleman has a large capital and a large force. Summer fallow should be completed before the 15th of June, so as to get the benefit of all the rain. I fancy Moose Jaw land should be ploughed eight inches deep; you must have a depth of soil to withstand drought. Farmers should not risk grain on stubble. If you have two-thirds of your land fallowed you might risk the other third on stubble, but the man

that depends on the stubble will go bankrupt.

Smut is another source of trouble that can be overcome by the use of bluestone. I have a sample that yielded about five bushels to the acre; the same wheat treated with bluestone yielded 19 bushels to the acre. In wheat varieties we have hybridized Red Eye with a variety from India, and now have a seed that will ripen about four days earlier than Red Eye. This will be distributed just as soon as we can get a sufficient quantity on hand. The Red Eye so far has stood all tests of early seeding, and I think it will be a difficult matter to get a wheat to take its place. In four years oats has been the best paying crop on the farm. Peas have yielded 19 bus., lowest yield being 9 bus.

In fodder Bromus has been a success at Indian Head, and a failure at Brandon. The yield at Indian Head has been, the first year cut 2 tons per acre, the second year cut 3 tons, 12 cwt.

In grain fodder, oats, barley and rye have been cut green and used with good results. Horse beans and sunflowers grow fairly. Corn has been a success, yielding from four to nine tons per acre.

In fruit, apples have been a complete failure. The Rocky Mountain cherry has done all right in that variety. Native plums, of which there are about fifty varieties (oh, a pointer for Senator Perley and laughter) do very well. That seems a long yarn, but I had five varieties at the farm that were easily distinguished. In currants, Page Prolific is all right. Raspberries, only one variety has succeeded. Strawberries, like apples, are a failure. Gooseberries, I find very difficult to handle; they suffer very much from frost. Trees should be cultivated; they are to me a sign that a man has made up his mind to stay here. If the ground is well cultivated there are native trees that will grow, also of the foreign varieties, Scotch Pine and Douglas Fir may be mentioned.

Mr. McKay had samples of the Russian thistle and stink weed which were examined by the farmers. Those who wished asked questions which were answered from the platform:—

Do you use a roller? Mr. McKay—Only one year, and I venture to say had we continued, the government would have been without an Experimental Farm. I think about one inch of land blew off the top that year. (Laughter.)

Have you ploughed in grain crops for manure?

Mr. McKay—No, we keep up a large herd of stock at the farm and have plenty of manure. This we haul out in a pile to rot thoroughly before using. We generally use it on summer fallow. We raised 19 bushels of peas on manured ground against 6 bushels where no manure was used.

What is your opinion of land summer fallowed two years ago, and no crop raised on it last year, it being good and clean?

Mr. McKay—I am afraid it would be too hard to raise a crop.

What is your method of summer fallow?

Mr. McKay—Plow early in the season and cultivate late in the fall. The plowing should be deep and completed before June 15th.

Can you recommend a plow that will clean?

Mr. McKay—No, but perhaps my friend, Mr. Bunnell, can. He is in the business. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bunnell—I have quit lying (Increased laughter.)

Mr. Watson was afraid the amount summer fallowed would be very small if it had to be completed before the 15th of June.

Mr. McKay was immovable and contended that the success of the farmer in this country depended on a small farm well tilled.

What was the best method of planting potatoes?

Mr. McKay—Either rows or drills. Where possible we plant in summer fallow.

The Chairman now called on Senator Perley. In opening, Mr. Perley stated he had been in Moose Jaw before, but so long ago that his visit was almost forgotten. He noticed a big improvement, and while knowing Moose Jaw to be a railroad centre, he was satisfied it was backed up by a good surrounding country. During the morning he had viewed the business houses, school and public buildings, and was very much pleased with their appearance. He had also visited a building on the other side of the street called the Conservative Club, and whether he came out any better or not he was not prepared to say (Laughter). His visit was no doubt brought about

by the little controversy between himself and THE TIMES paper. He did not notice the Editor in the audience, and regretted his absence. The able address made by Mr. McKay should be reported in full and he was sure the farmers would appreciate it. The Senator said it was hardly fair to accuse him of poking fun at Moose Jaw. If his letter bore any such intention he could assure the people it was not his purpose.

Continuing the Senator said:—We have all come from the older countries where precedents have been laid down for our guidance. In this country all is new, and, gentlemen, I can assure you after our failure I have no modesty in asking the government for seed grain. The North-West is possessed of more than average intelligence. The broad prairies were undeveloped and unknown. It was ours to experiment. Every class of citizens should extend co-operation to farmers in their great trials. They make tests which unless successful are lost. Careful thought was the first principle. Figure all the details before getting a thing finished and then finding you could have done it for very much less. Secondly what you do want for your family is food and clothing. When I say family, I may say that I have no use for bachelor farmers (Laughter). Now in Eastern Assiniboia, and you should be similarly situated here, we can raise vegetables and beef; with this and good bread, milk and eggs, a meal can be provided that might be envied by kings and princes. You can have eggs that you know have not been under the old hen two or three days. These are things that the farmer can have, and if he don't, it is neither the fault of the country or the government. When I left for the North West I was told that I was foolish. When I landed here I was disappointed. I saw fat cattle but there was a frost next morning after my arrival that froze everything solid. When Major Bell came down on a campaign in '83 he said that Wolsley was one of the finest farming districts in the territory. He advised the farmers to keep one cow; stake her in a hay slough and feed her on straw in the winter; that you could sit on a gang plow and have a gentleman's life farming. I said then I had no vote, but from appearances if the Major didn't know any more about politics than he knows about farming better leave him home. I was convinced that mixed farming was the only profitable way of getting along, and I advised those who had a span of horses to turn them into cows. I have built a creamery, milk now 36 cows and my intention is to raise that number to 60. My dairy has paid all the expenses of my farm, labor, provisions and everything. I have a horsepower separator and my creamery throughout is fitted and furnished complete. It is under management of my son, who received his first instructions from a government butter maker that I engaged for the purpose. Mr. Perley here illustrated a case:—

One man having a bank account of \$300.00, the other \$300.00 invested in cows and butter making machinery. By the Senator's figuring the man drawing on the cows came out ahead. The next question was to raise a surplus of such articles as have a good market. I am not posing as a man that knows everything. We are living in an age of close margins, competing with those who have been educated from infancy. Holding the plow is a common occupation, but the manufacture of butter and the raising and feeding of chickens and stock requires intelligence. Butter must be made right, and stock must be properly fed. If small creameries could be built and butter made on the co-operative plan the intelligence of the cow would not so often be insulted by making a poor article out of good milk. Feeding stock is a science; we need not think that we must feed a pig till he weighs 300 lbs. to make him pay; that is a mistake; too much feed goes to keep up animal heat. THE TIMES had referred to him as the dairy and hog farmer. He was proud of the title. He had fed hogs, and considered far more discreet attached to the man who neglected the work than the man who did it. My creamery cost me \$800.00. I captured \$114.00 worth of prizes at the Winnipeg Industrial, which speaks for itself. The difference in cost of keeping a cow in this country as compared with Ontario will pay the transportation on the product of the North-West cow. Mr. Perley thanked those present for their attention and hoped to secure a better acquaintance in the future.

A vote of thanks was tendered Messrs. Perley and McKay and the Senator returned to Wolsley by No. 2

Mr. McKay remained over until Sunday evening and went South to visit Alameda and other Southeastern Assiniboia points.

[NOTE.—Our friend the Senator will be pleased to note that although his friend, "the Editor," was not visible to the naked eye at Saturday's meeting, that fact did not deprive THE TIMES of a fairly complete report of proceedings.]

COERCION!

The Dominion Government Has Decided to Force Manitoba

To Change Her Non-Sectarian System of Public Education.

The Remedial Order Passed On Monday by the Dominion Ministers.

It is definitely announced from Ottawa that the Dominion Cabinet has passed a remedial order as their proposed solution of the Manitoba School difficulty. It is understood that the command laid upon the legislature of Manitoba, requiring the changing of the non-sectarian educational system, is couched in a voluminous vocabulary. The order has been adopted pledging the Dominion government, should Manitoba decline to comply, to introduce remedial legislation in Parliament.

It is almost a foregone conclusion that the Manitoba government, backed by the Manitoba people, will resist coercion in the direction of their public educational system; in which case opinion is divided as to whether the Ministry will risk an appeal to Parliament or an appeal to the country. The hierarchy will undoubtedly press for an immediate session, but government representatives of Protestant sections will scarcely tamely submit to their political lives by supporting the Ministry in its present course at this juncture.

As Parliament stands prorogued only until Monday next, it is imperative that some announcement re a session or an election should at once be made.

A NEW DOG BY LAW

The Tax on All Canines Raised Fifty Cents.

The most important and tedious business transacted at the meeting of Council held on Monday last, was the enacting of a newly drafted and irrevocable by-law to provide for the collection of dog taxes. The by-law imposes a tax on every male dog of \$1.50, and on every female dog of \$2.50 per year, which must be paid by the owner to the town treasurer. The penalties provided by the by-law, when payment is made the treasurer will give each owner a receipt in the form of a brown tag duly numbered, which tag if found attached to a collar encircling the neck of the animal will be regarded as a misdemeanor. No interference and it shall be the duty of the town inspector when each dog crosses his path or otherwise draws attention to itself, to forthwith seize, entice, maim, leave or trap that dog into a pound where it shall be dealt with according to by-law. The dog by-law was read three times and passed.

The Health Committee was asked to report upon the Armstrong accounts, but Chairman Wilson was unable to produce. It has leaked out that unanimity does not prevail among the committee members in regard to the advisability of paying the accounts. The Finance Committee advised payment of accounts of C. Lang and company, \$25.00, E. A. Baker & Co., \$4.00, W. W. Sole, \$3.00, and Scott, \$11.75. Adopted. The Licensing Committee was authorized to procure 150 dog tags. The Fire Committee was instructed to secure reports from E. A. Miller upon condition of a fire engine. Com. Wilson gave notice of introduction of a by-law to appoint a poll tax collector.

Catarth Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarth Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarth, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Boile.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a powerful remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering spells, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Boile.

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

FROM THE GERMAN.

The high bailiff of Krohn and his daughter, Katherine and Lili, were examining the New Year's cards that had just arrived.

"Why, there is nothing for my little Lili," said the old man. "You get everything, Katherine, because you're the heiress."

"Never mind, Lili," he said, slowly. "I am glad that you don't get such a pile of letters. I am grateful, too, that you're not an heiress. Perhaps then no one will take you away from me."

He came into the girl's eyes, for though she said no word, yet the thought that no one had remembered her or cared enough for her to send her a New Year's card made her sad. But she forced herself not to cry and tried to conceal the few tears that would not be kept back by kissing her father again lovingly on the eye and lips.

The high bailiff of Krohn, the father of these two girls, had married twice. His first wife, a lovely, proud but vain woman, died soon after the birth of a little daughter and left her the whole of a large fortune. His second wife, the daughter of a country clergyman, brought him no wealth but a sweet and beautiful disposition. When she, too, died after a two years' married life, he felt overwhelmed, and had never since wholly recovered from the blow.

Katherine, the elder of the stepchildren, had just finished her twentieth year, and as she was as proud, pretty and just as vain as her mother, had already laughed at many proposals for her hand—and money. No one so far had been able to take her fancy.

Lili was in almost every respect the opposite of her sister. Small of figure, quiet and retiring, it happened that she was often overlooked. It certainly was not right of a father to love one daughter more than another.

Still he did so, and it was plain to everybody that it was the soft, sweet, patient Lili who was his favorite.

It made Katherine feel annoyed to see her father so gentle and affectionate toward her sister, for she said, with a sharp look at them both:

"What! Kissing again! I cannot understand how you find pleasure in always lying round each other's necks."

"You are out of sorts, Katherine," said her father. "One of the cards you expected has not come, perhaps. I would almost wager that among all those letters there is none from Baron Horn of Elb."

Katherine grew a shade paler at these words.

I certainly expected a card from Baron Horn," she replied, trying to conceal her annoyance. "He surely has sent me one. Are you sure you emptied the mailing thoroughly?"

"Yes, I think so. But you had better look yourself; it would not be the first time that a letter has remained in one of the corners."

"Ah, I thought so," exclaimed Katherine, pulling a crumpled letter out of a deep corner of the bag.

She glanced quickly and sharply at the address and then, with an exclamation of vexation, let the letter hurriedly drop.

"Not from Baron Horn after all!" asked her father, picking it up, "and yet that is his writing. Heaven! It's for you, Lili; it's addressed to you."

"Oh, impossible!" said Lili, quietly, while a faint blush rose to her pretty cheeks. "It must be a mistake."

"By no means," returned her father, smiling. "Here open it. Let us all see it. Oh, what a lovely card! Why Katherine, where are you going?"

"But you have received no answer, Katherine has just gathered up her letters and left the room in a whirlwind."

The above mentioned Baron Horn was a young nobleman who had just returned from Africa. It was well known that he took great pleasure in visiting the Von Krohn family, and under all manner of pretexts took every opportunity to be with them. Of course every one thought that the attraction was the rich and beautiful Katherine, and she herself took particular pains to spread this view of the matter.

Accustomed, as she was, to a large number of enthusiastic admirers, she had never for a moment imagined that the Baron could interest himself in her quiet little sister until she was reminded to-day in a rather unpleasant manner of the possibility of such a thing.

She read her letters through and became better humored.

"How stupid of me to get so cross!" she said, as she smiled at her lovely face in the glass. "It is not possible that I favor Lili when he knows me."

There came a gentle knock at the door, and the servant girl came in and announced that the carriage was at the door.

Katherine at once remembered that Baron Horn had promised to go for a drive with her, and with the thought her face grew bright once again.

A charitable heart was to be opened in a neighboring town, and as the father was not able to go, Baron Horn had offered his escort to the two young ladies.

The Baron was as punctual as most lovers, that is to say, he came half an hour before the time, and found Katherine quite ready, to his great astonishment, for as a rule she kept everybody waiting half an hour at least.

Her purpose of frustrating a tête-à-tête between Lili and the Baron was completely successful, for she did not move from his side until they all three were ready to get into the carriage.

The father stood with heading face on the doorstep and waved a fond farewell after them.

"This Horn is a very sensible fellow," he thought to himself, "and I admire his choice. It will be very hard to lose Lili, but I would let him have her rather than any one else."

Although the bazaar was crowded, the arrival of Baron Horn and his two lovely companions caused considerable excitement, and they were speedily surrounded by acquaintances.

Among them was a Captain Linke, a tall, blond fellow, and one of Katherine's most sincere and faithful admirers.

"How glad I am to see you here!" he said.

"Really? Why?"

"May I show you why? Please come with me. At the other end of the hall there is a fortune-teller and I want you to see what she will tell you."

"May we join you?" asked the Baron.

"Certainly. Come; we will all go together."

The mysterious room that held the fortune-teller was reached. The fortune-teller proved to be a little figure in the middle of a disk.

Round the disks were figures and numbers and slips of paper arranged. Any one who wanted to see into the future paid a mark, set the figure revolving and took the slip of paper opposite which it stood.

"Now, my gnadiges fraulein," said the captain, taking out his purse, "want you try your luck?"

But Katherine refused positively to be a party to such nonsense, and, as much as she did not like to be persuaded either, the Baron asked permission to inquire of the oracle himself.

He set the figure in motion and took the slip of paper opposite where it stopped.

"Seek her hand and bring the ring. Thy life will be full of joy," ran the words on it.

The Baron tried to catch a glimpse from Lili, but she appeared to be absorbed in the nature and character of the floor, and would not raise her eyes.

"Pots Blitz!" cried the captain, turning to Katherine, "that is fatal; you read it must be persuaded to try it now. Or shall I do it for you?"

"You may do it for me," she replied, in such sharp tones that every one looked at her.

The captain turned the figure and read the words: "Hast thou not often heard it?"

He hesitated, then tore up the paper and threw it on the floor. The division of the sentence seemed to suit the many proposals that Katherine had received too well for him to read it.

"Yes," Lili answered softly, with a blush.

"And do you remember what the fortune teller told me just now? If I buy a ring will you wear it?"

She lowered her eyes and said: "I don't know. You must first speak to papa."

KNOCKED SENSELESS

Cowardly Attack on a Young Man Who Was Escorting a Young Lady.

A despatch from Georgetown, says:—Albert Turner, a young man lately employed by Belisle & Co., tailors, went to Glen Williams on Sunday evening to attend church. After the service, and when accompanying a young lady friend to her home, Turner was struck a terrible blow from behind just at the base of the skull. In falling he partly turned around, when he received another terrific crack in the face. Turner fell to the ground, from all appearances a dead man. An alarm was given, and as the people were still on their way from church, willing hands conveyed Turner to the hospital, where he has lain ever since in an unconscious state. Drs. Webster and Nixon are doing everything possible to relieve his sufferings. Joe McMaster is suspected of being the party who committed the assault. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.

TOSSED TO HIS DEATH.

A Terrible Accident at the Hyde Park, Crossing in London.

A despatch from London, Ont., says:—The G. T. R. Lehigh express ran into a horse and cutter which was being driven by Mr. Robert Hagyard, of Paul street, London West, at the Hyde park crossing a little before 4 o'clock on Friday morning, mangled the driver and horse in a frightful way and smashed the cutter into kindling wood. The express is timed to arrive here from Sarnia at 4:02 a. m., and was running to make up a little time and rushed past Hyde park station like the wind, going probably faster than 50 miles an hour. Both the engineer and his fireman were on the lookout before reaching the latter spot, and the fireman was ringing the bell. Neither of them saw any obstruction until they were right on the crossing, when a man driving a horse and cutter appeared just in front of them. The station thus shut out the view from the engineer, and also from the man in the cutter, and the latter, in a cap drawn over his ears, it would have been difficult for him to hear the noise from the approaching express. He was fairly on the track when the locomotive struck him. The man, horse and cutter were hurled ahead by the shock and slung about 40 feet down the track. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the mangled remains of Hagyard were gathered together and brought to this city.

Will We Be Shipbuilders Again?

Canada was at one time the greatest shipbuilding country in the world. That was in the days of wooden vessels. Now the best vessels are built of steel and nickel. Canada should produce these cheaper than any other country. An unprejudiced source, The London Economist, says: "Canada will eventually control the shipbuilding industry, and this from a remarkable fact of only recent realization. It is now practically proved that steel mixed with from 3 to 5 per cent. of nickel is double the strength of ordinary steel, and as it does not corrode or take on barnacles, ships constructed of it will possess the very great advantage of never requiring to be scraped. Moreover, as ships of nickel-steel may safely be built much lighter than ordinary steel ships, their engine power and consumption of coal may be safely reduced without diminution of speed, in short, according to this writer, such steel seems bound to supersede the ordinary article, and probably also all other materials in present use in ship construction, and this being the case, the nation which is in a position to produce this metal must necessarily control the shipbuilding industry."

For the present, at least, there is no considerable supply of nickel outside of Canada, which, in fact, possesses nickeliferous ores without limit, and the nickel belt region extending from Lake Superior to Labrador being rich in it. It is declared by experts that the Dominion can supply a million tons of the pure metal annually, if necessary, for an indefinite period.

Ardebink Albrecht, an uncle of Emperor Francis Joseph, is dying.

ABOUT THE HOUSE.

Comfort For Housekeepers.

The accompanying floor plan shows a convenient way to arrange kitchen and dining room and those essential adjuncts to a kitchen and dining room, the sink and china closet. The plan really explains itself, and must commend itself to the housekeeper who knows what it means to have the sink and china closet removed from each other.



A CONVENIENT ARRANGEMENT.

and both removed from convenient access from the dining-room. The broad shelves of the china closet are accessible from both the kitchen and dining room, and under the shelves are drawers that pull out into the kitchen and also out into the dining room. The shelf end of the sink is next the closet, making dish-washing an easy matter. The dishes are put into the closet on the kitchen side, while it is but a step from the dining room table to the sink. Builders of new houses would do well to bear this plan in mind, while it is sometimes possible to rearrange an old house in accordance with it.

To Keep Baby Comfortable.

Are some of the mothers troubled with their babies kicking or pulling of their shoes? Our baby girl kept her constantly kicked off until I knit her a pair, writes a correspondent. I ribbed them at the top by knitting two stitches plain and purling one, until the ribbing is about an inch wide. I then knit a few rounds plain and finished the same as a stocking foot. They fit snug, not tight, around the ankles, and she does not get them off as easily as she did her crocheted ones, not withstanding the crocheted ones were tied on. I think that babies should not be put in stiff leather shoes until after they can walk.

I will tell you how I dressed my baby. I made her flannel shirt about twenty-seven inches long with high neck and long sleeves. I also made a box pelt in the middle of the back and one on each side of the front, to be let out after the flannel shrinks or she grows. For the first few weeks I put the shirt made of soft muslin on her, and she wore a hand only a few weeks. I then put an other flannel skirt on her, made the same as the under one, and took off the muslin shirt. I make her dresses the same length as the skirts.

For nightdresses I use two widths of cotton flannel and cut a strip of one side for sleeves. I make them long and short, about half an inch from the bottom after they are faced with muslin. I cut the top of the nightdress by a dress pattern, only I make it very wide between the armholes and very large in the neck. I gather it at the neck and two or three times across the back between the shoulders, and trim them with narrow embroidery. After the baby grows and the sleeves become too short, or the dress is too narrow across the shoulders, the gathers in the back may be let out and the nightdress will be large enough until it is worn out.

Be Systematic.

How well one recognizes the uncomfortable difference between a well-kept, pleasant home and an abode where the furniture may be expensive and the table spread with every luxury, but where the atmosphere is distinctly charged with a current of indefinite disorder, a sort of moral and mental hotchpot; that destroys the feelings of pleasant perfection that one becomes cognizant of the minute the threshold of the other home is crossed. Now, the secret of this vast and perceptible difference lies in the fact that in one home system and good management are the keynotes that sound the chord of domestic perfection, while in the other things are run in slipshod fashion that permits no plan to be definitely carried out as was first scheduled. Even though these pleasant and profitable qualities are not the housekeeper's by nature, she should make up her mind, once she undertakes to stand at the head of a home, that in order to make one duty fit into the groove of another waiting one as accumulation of unfinished labor will stare her appealingly in the face. On the other hand, if she becomes possessed of a systematic spirit, the allotted tasks of the day will finish one by one, leaving hours for pleasant mental and physical relaxation while her distracted sister over the way wonders how in the world she manages to accomplish so much while she is bewildered by so little. "System, system," should be the warcry of the housekeeper. Among the servants, system with the children, system as far as possible for that unruly member, the husband and father, and system for her personal guidance. It sounds like prison regulations, but without it life loses its pleasant roundness and continually presents those ugly edges that are a bane to the woman who wants her home just as it should be.

Some Favorite Recipes.

Cider Cake.—Pick, wash and dry one pound of currants, and sprinkle them well with flour; one pound of raisins, cut in two and seeded; one grated nutmeg, and a teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon. Sift half a pound of flour; stir together till very light six ounces of butter and a half a pound of powdered white sugar; add gradually the spice. Beat four eggs very light, and stir them into the mixture alternately with the flour. Add by degrees half a pint of brick cider; and then stir in the raisins and currants, a few at a time. Lastly, a small teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little warm water. Having stirred the whole very hard, put it into a buttered tin pan, and let it stand by the fire half an hour before baking. Bake it in a brick oven an hour or more, according to its thickness. Or you may bake it in little cakes, putting it into small tins.

Cocoon Drops.—One pound of powdered white sugar, half a pound of fresh grated coconut, the whites of five eggs, adding the sugar gradually until it will stand alone; then beat in the cocoon; form with the hands into small round, flat

cakes; put on a buttered paper in a large pan, so that they do not touch each other; bake in a moderate oven until a very light brown, just a shade of color. When taken from the oven let them cool before removing them from the paper; when quite cold, put them in a glass dish, or on a fancy china plate. They will look very pretty on the table.

Carrots and Beets.—Scrape carrots, wash and cut into dice together with an onion, put into a saucepan in boiling water and cook until tender; drain and set back. Have a pint of boiling milk in a small saucepan, season with salt and pepper; rub together one tablespoonful of flour and one of butter, and stir into the boiling milk. When it boils up, pour over the carrots. Wash beets carefully so as not to break the skin, cook until tender, pare and cut into dice. Season with salt and pepper and a generous bit of butter, stir together until very hot, then serve.

Pickled Pork.—Five gallons of water; five pounds of salt; two pounds of sugar; one quart of molasses; one teaspoon of saltpetre. Mix these ingredients, and after sprinkling the fleshy side of the meat with salt, pack in a tight barrel. Hams first, then shoulders, then middlings. Four brine over the meat and leave the meat in it about six weeks. When it is taken out of the brine rub it thoroughly with powdered borax while it is still soft and damp, and a layer of black pepper would also be advantageous. Then after letting it dry out a few days bag the hams and shoulders in stout cotton and hang them in a dark, cool place. If your smokehouse has windows, put shutters, dark shades or curtains to them, to secure the meat being kept in a dark place.

A FASHION LEADER.



1-Mrs. Museum: Well, I guess I'll go out.



2-I'll put on my bonnet.



3-place the black parrot on my head.



4-and use Fido for a muff.

Good Results.

The Borough Surveyor of Great Yarmouth, England, writes that they have been using sea water there for upward of eight years, with the best results, for street watering and sewer flushing, and that they now raise upward of 100,000,000 of gallons per year for these purposes, in place of about 10,000,000 gallons of fresh water used previously. The sea water costs them about two-pence per 1000 gallons, against one shilling per 1000 previously paid to the water company.

A Foreign Marriage.

Mrs. Pelt.—"Did she catch a nobleman?" Mrs. Hyde.—"Oh, no." Mrs. Pelt.—"Ah, one of the landed gentry?" Mrs. Hyde.—"I presume so. At least, he was after she landed him."

THE DUTY OF APPRECIATION.

The Influence that we Recet upon one another is Greater than any of us imagine.

There is nothing in which men differ more greatly than in their estimates of the duties which they owe to their fellowmen. There are some who would not pay even their financial debts unless the law or public sentiment compelled them, while others perceive and spring to fulfill obligations which no one would dream of claiming, nor society think of requiring. Those who belong to the latter class unite a kindly heart with an enlightened mind. Through these they are ever finding higher and more subtle forms of duty, which at once appeal to their consciences, and are quickly fulfilled in their lives. Through their example these new obligations slowly filter down to the general sense of duty which pervades society, and thus moral ideas advance and moral character progresses.

Among these new responsibilities, which are gradually becoming acknowledged, but which are even now only vaguely felt by most people, is the duty of appreciation. It may seem at first sight, perhaps, a somewhat unimportant matter whether we discover the good points of those who are around us, and let them know that we mark them, or not. Yet the influences that we exert upon one another, by our thoughts of them, and our words concerning them, is greater than any of us imagine. This is especially true in regard to children. They are very apt to grow into the character which we assign to them, and develop those qualities which we assure them they possess. If a boy is always called stupid at school he will speedily become so; if he is conscious of being esteemed disorderly, or insubordinate or quarrelsome, he will insensibly cherish these qualities; if he is frequently watched and suspected of deception and cheating, he will yield all the more easily to these temptations. On the other hand, if, instead of these discouraging influences, he finds that his intelligence is taken for granted—that he is supposed, as a matter of course, to be orderly, law-abiding and good-natured—that his honor is trusted, and his word accepted, his self-respect will be aroused, and a strong incentive will be given for him to realize the expectations that are formed of him. The well-known and much desired partiality of parents for their children, while tending perhaps to nourish vanity, has this compensating element—that it tends to increase and strengthen the patriotic character of those who are perhaps too fondly attached to them.

Take the youth just entering his appointed career. His powers are yet untried, his life is a succession of problems. How natural that he should adopt that opinion of himself which he hears expressed! If his employer dwells upon his blunders, exaggerates his failures, derides his mistakes, discourages his efforts, he will inevitably fall into the notion that he has mistaken his calling, or, perhaps, is not fit for it, and will either give up the enterprise or continue in so discontented and hopeless a spirit as to ensure its ultimate downfall. But if he is encouraged by intelligent appreciation, if his powers are respected, and his talents brought to the front—if his mistakes are lightly and kindly pointed out, and he is stimulated to do his best, his entire future may bear glad witness to the inspiring influence. Nor is it only in youth that this appreciation brings out the best that is in the human mind. It is the same principle which stimulates the habit of seeking for excellence in those we meet, and of freely and simply expressing our pleasure in and approval of it, we may be the means of drawing out more and more the best that is in the human mind, and thus benefiting the world beyond our power to estimate.

The same truth applies to all moral excellence. It thrives in an atmosphere of appreciation. Many a man has won a victory over his evil propensities simply by the consciousness that some one has faith in him and believes that he will conquer. Many a one also has been driven into desperate inquiry by the thought that there is no power in his hands, and that his future is his future. It may be said that our opinion of our fellow-men cannot be formed at will; that we cannot have faith in the faithless, or approve where there is no merit. At the same time there are few, if any, in whom we could not find something to esteem if we were on the quest for it. We allow their shortcomings to form so thick a cloud over their whole nature that all the bright spots are hidden from our view. If we had more of that charity which believed all things, and hoped all things, we should be quicker to detect the good, slower to mark the evil, anxious to bring out and develop the former, glad to cast the mantle of silence over the latter.

Some persons who really do appreciate their fellow-men never by word or look allow them to find it out. Whether they do not wish to puff up their self-esteem, or whether they fear to be thought too easily pleased, or whatever be the reason, words of praise or encouragement rarely fall from their lips, though inwardly they may acknowledge and honor what is meritorious and noble. They make a fatal mistake. Where one person is made vain by honest praise a hundred are stimulated to new and higher achievements. When one is kept humble by never being commended a hundred are made spiritless and dejected, and their efforts flag. It is easy to say that this should not be so, but the people should be superior to praise or blame, and that higher motives than appreciation should prompt them to excellence. We must take things as they are, not as we dream they ought to be, and the fact remains that while a few are so self-centred as not to need the stimulus of encouragement, the great majority do and will need it for long time to come. If this be so, appreciation can no longer be deemed a trifling thing, but must be given or withheld at pleasure, but a duty which we owe to all with whom we mingle, and one which we cannot neglect without doing them a positive injustice.

JAPANESE RITES.

Frederick Villiers Describes Funerals After the Manner of Pagan-Tan.

Many of the sick and wounded who die are cremated; their ashes are collected, placed in small square boxes, interred for a time in the little cemetery outside the foreign settlement at Chemulpo, and after a while exhumed and sent to Japan. The ceremony I beheld in Chemulpo after the fight at Ping-Yang was somewhat impressive or solemn, but simply curious. Eighty bodies had been cremated in various parts of the country and forwarded to the treaty port in small boxes. These were placed in two large, black cases at the hospital, and preceded by a motley group of coolies, Chinese and soldiers, were carried to the burial place.

First came coolies with branches of foliage and white streamers in their hands. Then a few soldiers, marching with reverent arms. Immediately preceding the black cases was a Shinto priest in yellow kimono and a black sash, with a white neck was a purple cord, a small object which hung a fan. In his right hand was a flute, which from time to time as the procession wound its way he totted on, producing an inharmonious sound, which reminded me of my own attempts on that instrument when a boy. The coolies, the followers and the lookers-on seemed to treat the whole thing as a mere joke, and made several passes with his fan in the direction of the cooler, groaned aloud, then clapped his hands three times, after which he indulged a little on the flute. Then he groaned again, straightened himself, and made a few paces, took several paces to the left and right, then advanced again, groaned and totted. He then requested by a sign one of the mourners to advance and take his place.

He then handed one of the branches of foliage to the gentleman and retired. The mourner proceeded to lay the branch on a small table placed in front of the cooler. He saluted and moved away, to allow another mourner to take his place. When all the branches were piled on the table the black cases were opened and the small square boxes taken out by the coolies and placed in a row. Behind this hospitable board were placed the remains of the eighty bodies. The Shinto priest, who stood alone before the coolies, stretched out his hands and made several passes with his fan in the direction of the cooler, groaned aloud, then clapped his hands three times, after which he indulged a little on the flute. Then he groaned again, straightened himself, and made a few paces, took several paces to the left and right, then advanced again, groaned and totted. He then requested by a sign one of the mourners to advance and take his place.

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AQUEDUCTS UNDER RIVERS.

The Mercury Tunnel and the New Sewage Main Under the Seine.

The new sewer main of Paris, which crosses from Cliehy to Amiens underneath the Seine, was formally dedicated recently. It is the first portion of an enormous enterprise which will take away all the sewage of Paris from the waters of the Seine. The work was begun in 1898, and will require fourteen years or more to complete. The difficulties encountered, especially under the river proper, were many and took a long time to overcome. The river forming its bed in remote times, deposited the soil for its construction a capacity of 6,000 gallons per minute. The ventilation is very effective; a duct connected with the main tunnel by slanting shafts leads to a large fan wheel above, which draws the smoke, gas, etc., out of the tunnel, while at the same time fresh air is forced below.

About Japan.

A correspondent of the London Times says:—"There is a general belief that Japan is a poor country; that a long war has drained her more than many other countries—China, for example. Probably the idea originated in the extreme lowness of prices in Japan, but that is no criterion. Living is cheaper in London than in Hong Kong, but nobody calls London a poorer place than that account. As a matter of fact, Japan is now rapidly becoming entirely self-sufficient, and therefore need have little fear of exhaustion. Her taxation is very light, yet her revenue leaves a surplus over expenditure every year; her imports almost balance her exports, and she is not suffering in the least from the war. When the accumulated surplus (about 40,000,000 yen) had been voted away in war expenses a new loan of 30,000,000 yen was now authorized, and 10,000,000 have been raised recently without any appreciable dislocation. Government bonds were about 6 per cent. profitable in the beginning of the year, while the country was in a state of anarchy, and when the war has gone on three months, the surplus has been spent, and the loans have drained, they are still at 2 per cent. premium with an upward tendency. The country is a land of hardly larger extent than England, and in some parts too mountainous for cultivation, supports a population of 40,000,000, and produces a new crop of wheat to the acre larger than the wheat grain crop of Russia."

The invaluable benefit conferred upon humanity are the real reasons why the mineral water is in such constant demand by the general public.

Baby Ruth, as a Christmas surprise for her mamma, recited, it is said, "distastefully" and with scarcely a falter the third Psalm. "My God and my King, my wife was a pair of side curls, with fourteen diamonds in each."

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THRILLING TALE OF HUMAN LIFE

CHAPTER XXVL

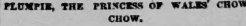
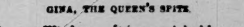
IN GROSS DARKNESS.

any, and is gets out of order if you don't take care. You havn't taken enough care, and have broken down. Bad; but we've got to mend you and make you stronger than ever."

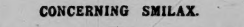
stood listening, for he fancied that he heard a sound, and, stepping softly to

to have the key to a fireplug.

THEY ARE CAREFULLY LOOKED
AFTER IN THE ROYAL STABLES.



NINETTE AND THE CHARGER.



That's the end of one life but not of the plant's life. When the leaves begin to turn, water but very little, and when the foliage is dead, take up the bulbs, pack them away where it is dry and cool for a couple of months or so, and then they'll be rested out sufficiently to begin raising another family foliage."

A man in London cut his throat the other day because a Salvation Army band playing

to the Madagascar expedition France constructing as fast as possible a flotilla of draught gunboats and barges. Most of the gunboats draw only sixteen inches of water and are 85 feet long by 12 feet beam. Four others are somewhat larger, with a draught of 24 inches. Engines and boilers are on deck and can give a speed of six and a half knots.

... are unable to hold a rally - even
up to a gain.

Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent free to any sufferer from Consumption, who will send for it. T. A. BLOCH, CHEMIST, 101, King Street, East, Toronto, Ont.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
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WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.
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Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgages and Sheriff's Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 12c. per line; subsequent insertions 5c.—solid newspaper measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, is worth it?"
Would it be worth it?—Byron.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

AN EXPLANATION IN ORDER.

That a man may change his opinions about political and economic questions is not to a man's discredit. If the change be sincere, if it be made apart from venal or sinister motives, it is the rather an indication of a man's thoughtfulness, of his intense conscientiousness—because no man courts the partizan's opprobrious epithet, "turn-coat," except for weighty reason.

But when a public man who is asking a people to renew their verdict of confidence in him, turns a complete somersault upon a vital principle engaging public attention it is surely not too much to expect that he should volunteer an explanation for his change of base.

Such a question is the prohibition of the liquor traffic, such a people are the electors of Western Assiniboia, and such a public man is Nicholas Flood Davin.

At the meeting held in Moose Jaw on March 12th, Mr. Davin did not seem possessed of an irresistible impulse to discuss the question of Prohibition. In his opening speech which occupied 140 minutes, the matter was not broached, and it was only in his closing remarks, when the audience pressed for a declaration, that the badly rattled Nicholas was prevailed upon to name his position. Thus pressed he said, "I am not in favor of Prohibition. I am not in favor of a plebiscite."

To those who had an acquaintance of even slight intimacy with Mr. Davin's course in the present Parliament upon the question, it was not a matter of surprise that he declared against Prohibition; for despite his solemn pledge to the electors of Western Assiniboia, written, signed, duly witnessed, printed and distributed on Sunday, 22nd day of February, 1891, immediately prior to the general election held that year, a pledge made for the express purpose of catching the Prohibitionist vote of the riding—a pledge which solemnly bound him to use the weight of his "influence, pen and tongue" in the cause;—despite that pledge which God was specially adjured to witness, it yet remains to be shown how Mr. Davin used an atom of his boasted influence, when he used a scratch of his graceful pen, or where he used a tone of his mellifluous voice to further the cause of the prohibition of the liquor traffic from the fair domain of the people of Canada. Therefore, we say, it was not a surprise to hear Mr. Davin declaring against Prohibition. But it was a surprise to hear him make the bold declaration without explaining the cause of the change that has taken place in his attitude since last election. It is certainly due to Prohibitionists especially, and it is due to every elector of the riding, that Mr. Davin should describe the influences that led to his change of front. It was an insult to the intelligence of his auditors that he did not make the explanation when he first openly announced his altered views.

It is a coincidence that both of Mr. Davin's opponents at the present time have undergone a recent conversion from Conservatism. The one comes before the people as an opponent of the National Policy, and as an advocate of the principles of Patronism. Does he leave

it at that, and expect the peoples' votes? No. He lucidly explains that he has changed his views from a conviction that the National Policy is proving a detriment to Canada and to the North-West in particular; and that the shaming revelations of boodling and corruption, and the fostering of combines and the interest of soulless corporations, in and by Canadian Governments, even while the same were presided over by men of ability, probity and unimpeachable honor, has convinced him that a necessity for pure government and government for the people is an independent body of members in our Houses of Parliament who will be unbound by allegiance to any voice and will except the voice and will of the Canadian people, the laborers, producers and tax-payers of the Dominion.

The other announces himself as a Liberal. Does he leave it at that, and expect support from intelligent electors? No. He, too, explains the reason for his changed politics. He says the National Policy has depleted our rural population, has lessened the tax-paying power of the farmers, has given rise to monopolies which oppress the consumers and producers, and has bred such wholesale corruption that he felt his Conservative politics had become as unwholesome for a liberty-loving Canadian as a dirty shirt; and he cast it from him as he would cast off the shirt.

Mr. Davin in 1891 secured election as a Prohibitionist. That he did not raise his finger for Prohibition surely requires an explanation. And when he now comes before us and openly declares that he is not a Prohibitionist, surely we are entitled to receive a further, a full, a complete explanation. This is a case in which the man should tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Consistent Prohibitionists, consistent Royal Templars, cannot in this election invent a valid excuse for voting for any but the Patron candidate, who is the only one pledged to vote in the House for Prohibition. He is personally pledged, and his party is pledged to the principle; while Mr. Davin boldly declares his hostility to the cause, and Mr. Hitchcock cannot promise to vote for a Prohibitionist measure until a further and an entirely useless and wasteful expenditure of public money is made in taking a plebiscite. The position cannot be mistaken. McInnis' election is a Prohibition victory; his defeat means a defeat for Prohibition. Prohibitionists have talked much; now let them act.

IT WAS A ROUSER.

Mr. Davin's Moose Jaw meeting held on March 12th was advertised to be a "Conservative rally." The actuality might with some show of justice have been described as a Liberal rally, or equally a Patron rally—at any rate the Conservatives laid small claim to it. Last Saturday's meeting at Regina was called by Mr. McInnis—without any boast. Its development was the grandest and most enthusiastic political rally ever witnessed in the North West; and that it was a Patron rally of most significant purpose, dimensions and capabilities, was a demonstration that Mr. Davin's countenance showed clearly he was fully cognizant of. It was Mr. McInnis' meeting from start to finish, and it was a magnificent meeting. Every inch of the big hall was packed full—platform, stage wings, aisles and stairs. Mr. McInnis spoke well and his speech was rousing and cheered. Mr. Davin used all his tricks to rattle him, but the tricks recoiled and the most rattled man that left the hall was Mr. Davin. That old tactician exerted every power to sway the audience, but the one-time magic wand proved powerless; and he was constrained to piteously and weakly ask, "What have I done that my old friends and supporters have deserted me?" The question was greeted with mocking laughter. The laughter was cruel. Calm men there were in that audience, men who have never been his supporters and men whose friendship he has never sought, who were moved to pity by the spectacle. Yet the thought is forced upon us, What consideration has Davin ever shown for a fallen foe?

To show beyond a doubt that Mr. Davin was rattled it is only necessary to print his statement that "Grit Patrons would not stick to their man;" this was a bid for the Conservative Patron vote. Are the Patrons to be told to their faces that they are both

Oats - and - Chopped - Feed.

JUST RECEIVED

Window shades and window curtain poles.

Lowest Prices for Cash only.

R. BOGUE.

fools and knaves? The reception given that remark by the vast audience of Patrons will probably prevent Mr. Davin repeating it.

The climax to Mr. Davin's humiliation in his own home—his stronghold—was reached when the crowd hissed his blasphemous simile—his comparing the election to the Crucifixion; his being crucified between two thieves.

"How are the mighty fallen; the proud brought low!"

Saturday's meeting gave an immense impetus to the Patron movement. Victory is already perched upon their banner. The outcome of the election is no longer a matter of doubt. The failure of Mr. Davin's one "preserve" gave the death-blow to the hopes for his success; and the Liberals—well, it cannot be said that they are seriously in the race.

An independent labor party has been formed in Winnipeg. Their platform embraces the principles of Prohibition and Woman Suffrage. Representatives of farmers and laborers will be found working in consonance in Parliament.

"A jug handled tariff" was the way Senator Perley on Saturday described Mr. Foster's tariff bill of last session, which Mr. Davin enthusiastically characterized as the "gold standard" in the history of tariff, even recalling what has been done by Mr. Gladstone.

Says the Winnipeg Nor'Wester:

"Then as to 'corruption.' It is most unfortunate for Canada that the change is not wholly untrue. The Conservatives have had their McGreevys—and the Liberals have had their Merciers. We do not for a moment attempt to excuse either."

Neither does the Nor'Wester attempt to eradicate the corruption, but seeks by preserving partyism to promote the possibility and certainty of a continuance of corruption.

The Souris Plaindealer says of the Patron candidate in Brandon:—

Mr. Postlethwaite, though by no means a silvery tongued orator of ornate style and impassioned manner, can talk plain straight facts and good common sense as directly and forcibly as most. Three things he avoids which should commend him to all sensible people, these are appeals to the sentiment of the people, mud slinging or attacks on the character of political opponents, and the discussion of local political issues. Mr. Postlethwaite made a good impression even on those who hold very opposite political views, and public opinion as to his ability and fitness as a representative has undergone a complete change since his appearance here.

The Conservative howl that the Patrons are a Grit side-show, induced by the fact that the Patrons voted with Sir Oliver Mowat against a catch amendment proposed on the "fees" question, is shown to have very little in it, when it is said that the Patrons' action was unanimously decided upon in caucus on motion of two Patrons who were formerly Conservatives. The Patrons' course in the Ontario House has up to date been perfectly consistent, and that is the real cause of the annoyance the Conservatives feel about them.

Fifty-eight tons of paper makes a pretty large pile. It would print a hundred and twenty thousand copies of an ordinary dollar book. Not one in a thousand of the new books issued ever had such a circulation, but fifty eight tons of paper has been used to print a single 32 page pamphlet containing a lecture on *The Inspiration of the Bible*, by H. L. Hastings, 47 Cornhill, Boston, entitled "Will the Old Book Stand?" The London Christian Commonwealth

in reviewing a somewhat pretentious volume on the Higher Criticism, by a well-known American Doctor of Divinity, advises the author to commit to memory H. L. Hastings' lecture on "The Inspiration of the Bible." It might not be disrespectful to suggest to some of the critics of the day, that a pamphlet which had a circulation of nearly three million copies in twelve years, and has been translated into a dozen languages, was worth a careful reading, if only for the sake of finding out what really engaged the public attention; and perhaps the judgment of the foremost philanthropist of Europe, Lord Shaftesbury, for thirty years the President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, that this was "one of the most important essays of modern times" might justify the expenditure of ten cents, and half an hour's time to see what it was all about.

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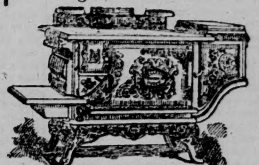
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Sund. School—J. E. Battell.
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. A. P. Ledingham.
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m. P.S.C.E. at 8; Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30.
Everybody welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH.
Pastor—Rev. F. B. Stacey, R.A.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
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Will Secure The MOOSE JAW TIMES

For Balance of 1895.

THE TIMES is right in line with the independent spirit of the age, and is not afraid to voice independent thought.

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\$1.00 for 10 months is strictly a cash in advance offer.

Perambulating William on the Election.

It was a cold and wintry day. When our number came to town, we came up very frostily. All his opponents were on the ground. And then, while marching up the street, with a jingling of bells, he took his hand of comrades who were so weak he was fearful of defeat. He made upon the platform seat. He was called upon the first to speak. He rose up very quickly and looked so very much. "Was glad," he said, "to see his friends whom he could gladly greet. As if to meet his feet. His eyes and nose showed signs of sweat. His face was like a hot. Return, return," he did implore. "To the party," he did implore. You must not now your party ignore. For that means sure defeat. The party then together must stick. And be sure to elect old Nick. Or they'd have no chance to bootle so sick. For they'd be watched by the Patron clique.

WANDERING WILLIE.

Boharm.

Boharm, March 16, 1895.—We understand that day has been on the move again. One of our farmers started out last week for the hills for hay. He had not gone very far on his trip when he was surprised to find a well known trail leading in the hills, and on following it he found that it led to the place where the stack of his hay should be, but great was his astonishment to find no stack there. He followed the trail out and found that it led to one of his neighbors near Boharm, who is a great notorious as a rustler.

Mr. Walcott's house passed through Boharm last Thursday en route for Moose Jaw. Patron lodge met last Friday night with a good number present. One new candidate initiated, with more to follow. Next Friday night there will be an open meeting for a debate.

Mr. T. Arnold expects soon to again resign the teachers of the west.

Mr. John Wilson has returned from his sojourn in Manitoba and reports that there are not any too good down there.

Mr. Hopkins lost a valuable cow last week.

Mr. Smith occupied the pulpit here last Sunday.

Mr. Charles Shepley can whistle free and easy now as he has found his horses.

The debate at Boharm passed off well, there being six on a side. They were not allowed to speak but ten minutes and they all spoke well. It was decided by the judges, Mr. E. N. Hopkins, in favor of the dairy.

LOOKER-ON.

Carniel Clippings.

CARNIEL, March 12th, 1895.—Mr. B. Crozier, better known as the Marlborough horse and watch trader, passed through Carniel on his way to the Qu'Appelle Valley to visit friends. At the election for Mayor of Carniel, held last Wednesday, Thos. Webb was defeated by Mr. S. Hudson, after a keen contest. C. E. Lyons stood at the head of the list for Councillors. J. Sheppard, J. D. Peter Hudson and A. full report of the first council meeting will be given next week.

Mr. W. Croft and Mr. Jas. Lytle, from Qu'Appelle Valley, spent a night at the White House last Monday night on their way to Moose Jaw. Mr. Lytle had with him a number of fine mink skins which proves that fur-bearing animals are not extinct in that locality.

Quite a number of Carniels visited Moose Jaw last Tuesday to hear Mr. Davin speak on the political questions of the day. They enjoyed themselves immensely, but judging from their remarks they were not very favorably impressed with Mr. Davin's policy. No candidate need expect support from this district unless he advocates a genuine tariff reform.

Amos Bayne, son of Jas. Bayne of this place, met with an accident last week by falling on the ice. The flesh was badly cut on the knee cap, and will be a fresh laceration wound. One of the village doctors went over to dress up the wound.

There is a great scarcity of food in this locality and unless the snow disappears rapidly there will be a lot of poor cattle in the spring.

A foot ball club is now engaging the attention of some of our young men. One third of the price of the ball has been subscribed. We hope the balance will be raised in time to commence practice as soon as the ground is dry enough.

HULLAND.

The Bad Boy is Still on the Rampage.

Pa, who is that big, fat man with short legs who drives the fast horse in from the Valley?

Don't ask such questions; why that is a conundrum.

What is a conundrum, Pa?

A Riddell.

Who is that tall, fat gentleman, Pa, coming out of the Ottawa Hotel?

That, my son, is the proprietor, Mr. Holt. He is also a hog rancher, whom the newspapers say is not of the walking build; neither could Mac persuade him that he was.

Who is that good-natured, gray-haired, fatherly old gentleman, Pa, who lives at the Dining Hall?

That is Mr. A. Smith, proprietor of the Dining Hall, my son, also a great sportsman and one of the best shots that ever squinted along a gun barrel.

Well, Pa, who is that tall, light-headed gentleman who has his office near the Lewington House?

That my son is our farmers' prominent lawyer, who has the Land Act at his fingers' end and commands that the Government must and shall stop prairie fires.

Who is that big, dark gentleman, Pa, who looks like Jack the giant killer in my picture book?

Oh, that, my son, is Mr. Hugh Rorison, proprietor of the Electric Light works. His lights are so powerful it requires a big corporation to carry them.

Well, Dad, who is that tall gentleman with iron gray whiskers who keeps the general store on the corner?

That, my son, is one of the temperance advocates, who has his John Collins in the store every morning.

Well, Pa, who is that tall, handsome, dark-eyed gentleman, who buys grain?

That, my son, is our worthy merchant, Mr. Thomas Baker, who after having made his little pile out of Moose Jaw would gladly take a hand in damming the place.

I say, Pa, who is that fat, pompous gentleman with chin whiskers, we met near Mr. Gordon's office?

That, my son, is Mr. J. H. Ostrander, the renowned dealer in red pigs. He also works periodically at inventing an air ship.

Who is that tall, upright, dark-haired gentleman, Pa, we saw going into the rink with his skates under his arm?

That, my son, is Mr. Evans, the man that blew his own organ so loud about owning the fast trotting horse, Beachville Boy, and when he brought him to the race track he was unable to drive him.

Dundurn Marmors.

DUNDURN, March 13, 1895.—Our genial postmaster, Mr. Leslie, wishes the public to know that he is now the happy possessor of a new shot gun and rifle. All practical jokers take warning.

More additions to the list of improvements in this district are public baths and a blacksmith's shop.

Lively discussions take place daily at Mr. Hitchcock's committee rooms and there are several of the enthusiastic Patrons going round showing there was heavier force used than the force of language.

We heard the other day that Mr. Evans is about to start a S. P. W. E. L. Society in this place. We hope that when he gives notice of the first meeting he will have no trouble in gathering a large number of hearers.

The next party is to be given by Mr. Arthur Court; we also understand that the little Joker intends to give one.

A Serious Matter.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I hope you can allow me space in your valuable paper to warn all settlers who have hatched in the hills west of Boharm, to be on the look-out as there is a hay thief about. No detective is required to spot him, as his tracks in the snow are not obliterated. Can you inform us if the law protects persons cutting and stacking hay on Syndicate lands without permit? In case of its being stolen is there any redress other than taking the law into our own hands? If satisfaction is not given I will give the full name of this hay thief for publication in your paper.

Yours truly,

MARION JOHNSTON.

Boharm, March 14th, 1895.

Adjust Family Differences.

Bad temper is often merely bad digestion.

Many quarrels attributed to perverse dispositions are due to disordered livers.

Ripans Tabules adjust family differences, and would prevent them, which is better, if taken in time.

Ripans Tabules, taken after meals, morning and evening, for a while, regulate the system and sweeten the temper.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole, Druggist.

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THE CONFECTIONER.

PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS
Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

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Choice Liquors and Cigars.

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TO THE ELECTORS

Western Assiniboia.

GENTLEMEN:—

The Liberals of this Constituency in Convention have seen fit to select me as their standard bearer in the coming elections for the Dominion House of Commons. I have accepted the nomination and will support and advocate to the best of my ability the Platform of the Liberal Party as laid down at the National Liberal Convention, held in Ottawa in June, 1893, which is as follows:—

1. Tariff for Revenue only.
2. Enlarged market under a satisfactory reciprocity treaty.
3. Purity and strict economy in administration.
4. Independence of Parliament.
5. The land for the settler, not for the speculator.
6. The introduction of the Provincial Franchise in place of the present expensive and cumbersome system.
7. A proper redistribution of seats.
8. The amendment of the constitution of the Senate.
9. A Dominion plebiscite on the liquor question.

Upon this platform I appeal for your votes and influence.

I have every confidence that should the Liberal Party be returned to power they will adhere to this platform in its entirety, and I can assure my supporters that should I be elected and these pledges are not fulfilled, I will show my disapproval by voting against that Political Party in the House.

With every confidence that all those who truly desire a change in the Fiscal Policy of the Country will record their ballots for the Candidate of the Party which for years has advocated the principles contained in this platform.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. HITCHCOCK.
Moose Jaw, February 28th, 1895.

ADDRESS

To the Free and Independent Electors of Western Assiniboia.

GENTLEMEN:—

The largest and most thoroughly representative convention ever held in this constituency has unanimously chosen me to be the standard bearer of Patron principles and Tariff Reform in the Federal election which must soon take place.

Having accepted that nomination I now respectfully solicit the support of every one who favors all or any of these principles. Briefly stated, the most essential of them are: The Maintenance of British Connection; the Reservation of Public Lands for Actual Settlers; Rigid Economy in every Department of Public Service; TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY; the Abolition of the Senate; the Enfranchisement of Women; and the Total Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic.

Of these the Tariff Plank is most important at present, for the Government has boldly declared its intention to ask you to endorse for the fifth time the so-called "National Policy." That policy was inaugurated in 1878, and has therefore been on trial for a period of seventeen years, during which we have waited in vain for even a measure of the prosperity which it was predicted to bring, and for which we hopefully looked. Nothing but the extreme partisanship to which both Conservatives and Liberals are equally inclined, and which unpatriotic extremists foster for their own ends, could have so long preserved from extinction a policy so disappointing.

To destroy that partisanship and to establish a wholesome parliamentary independence, is a primary object of Patronism, and should I have the honor to be elected I shall constantly keep that aim in view. At the same time I claim the right to support, on the tariff question, the party whose policy conforms with ours, and to continue that support so long as I can thereby best promote your interests without a sacrifice of principle.

The School question is one altogether apart from Patronism. Nevertheless, it is a live question, and any candidate who evades or has evaded it is unworthy of public confidence. I am a life-long supporter of the non-sectarian system. In my native province, in Manitoba and in the North-West, I have been by tongue and pen an earnest advocate of it. I shall steadfastly persist in that advocacy wherever and whenever opportunity presents itself, and shall as strongly support the general introduction of the non-sectarian system as I shall protest against interference where it now exists.

My earlier years were spent on a farm, and experience has thoroughly familiarized me with all the privations and hardships of the pioneer. I came to the North-West fourteen years ago, and have passed through its "booms," its floods, its droughts, and its years of plenty. During that time I have seen nearly every part of the country, and I think I have a fair conception of its various adaptabilities and requirements.

I dislike personal canvassing, believing as I do that every citizen should be left to exercise his franchise according to the dictates of his own intelligence. It may be impossible for me to meet you all before election day, and I again most earnestly seek the vote and personal assistance of every elector, whose ideas, in whole or in part, accord with mine. If the honor conferred upon me by the large and representative body that put me in nomination is endorsed by a majority, and should I become your representative, I shall endeavor faithfully to discharge, to the best of my ability, the various duties appertaining to that important position.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. K. MCINNIS.

PERFECT FIT

—AND—
PRICES RIGHT.

For a Stylish

FALL-OR-WINTER-SUIT

—TRY—

J. MELHUISE,
Merchant Tailor.

FURNITURE.

Oak side boards, bedroom suits, and secretaries now in stock, also lounges, parlor suits, easy chairs, dining chairs, springs, cots, mattresses and all kinds of staple and fancy goods. Undertakers' supplies constantly on hand.

JNO. BELLAMY.

Mysteries of the HUMAN BRAIN!



The latest discovery in the scientific world is that nerve centres located in or near the base of the brain control all the organs of the body, and when these nerve centres are deranged the organs which they supply with nerve fluid, or nerve force, are also deranged. When it is remembered that a serious injury to the spinal cord will cause paralysis of the body below the injured point, because the nerve force is prevented by the injury from reaching the paralyzed portion, it will be understood how the derangement of the nerve centres will cause the derangement of the various organs which they supply with nerve force; that is, when a nerve centre is deranged or in any way diseased it is impossible for it to supply the same quantity of nerve force as when in a healthy condition; hence the organs which depend upon it for nerve force suffer, and are unable to properly perform their work, and as a result disease makes its appearance.

At least two-thirds of our chronic diseases and ailments are due to the imperfect action of the nerve centres at the base of the brain, and not from a derangement primarily originating in the organ itself. The great mistake of physicians in treating these diseases is that they treat the organs,

as I do not the nerve centres, which are the cause of the trouble. The wonderful cures wrought by the Great South American Nerve Tonic are due alone to the fact that this remedy is based upon the foregoing principle. It cures by rebuilding and strengthening the nerve centres, and thereby increasing the supply of nerve force or nervous energy. This remedy has been found of infinite value for the cure of Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Paroxysms, Sleeplessness, Forgetfulness, Mental Depression, Nervousness of Females, Hot Flashes, Sick Headache, Heart Disease. The first bottle will convince anyone that a cure is certain. South American Nerve Tonic is without doubt the greatest remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and all Chronic Stomach Troubles, because it acts through the nerves. It gives relief in one day, and absolutely effects a permanent cure in every instance. Do not allow your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, to keep you from using this health giving remedy. It is based on the result of years of scientific research and study. A single bottle will convince the most incredulous.

For Sale by **W. W. BOLE,**
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

For The Young.

TWO BLACK MARKS.

Old auntie Pettibone was sick. She sat at the front window of the little cottage where she lived alone, looking very woebegone indeed, with her shoulders wrapped tightly in a shabby plaid shawl and her head banded about with an old white stocking. The position of her poor black face which was visible seemed drawn lines of pain.

She watched the passers-by mournfully for a while, but though several quick glances at her no one cared to stop and ask old auntie what her trouble was. But very soon Jerry Dare came spinning past on his bicycle on his way to school. Old auntie's face brightened up, losing its tense lines as she rapped loudly on the window pane and frantically motioned him to stop. But Jerry, with a brief glance in her direction and a muttered exclamation about an "old bother," pursued his way faster than before.

His schoolmate, Clint Warren, who was walking briskly along on the opposite side of the street, was also attracted by old auntie's rapping. He glanced back at her disappointed face in the window wondering what she had wanted with Jerry Dare.

"Maybe she's sick, with her head tied up so funny," he soliloquized, as he slackened his pace a little. "Jerry might have stopped to see what she wanted, when she motioned him to, I think. If she is black, she's got some feelings."

But he did not glance back again. He was obliged to hasten on, for he had no bicycle to wheel him rapidly to school, and he was in more of a hurry than usual this morning, making up the time he had spent, before leaving home, in pacifying baby Sus who had fallen and hurt her foot.

His bright face was somewhat clouded at Jerry's misconduct and the picture of old auntie's disappointment, and at the next corner where he had to wait for the electric car to whiz past, he delayed longer than was necessary.

"Fellow," he said inwardly, giving the strap holding his school books a tighter tug as he started across the street. "It's not my mix. If I went back to find out what the matter I'd be late, and I haven't had a black mark for twelvemonth this year. Neither has Jerry, and he'd come out ahead at the end of the year."

But old auntie's mournful face had influenced him deeply, and he couldn't shake off the feeling of pity that had taken possession of him.

"Maybe she is sick and hasn't anybody with her. She looked awful lonesome," he thought himself thinking as he sighted the schoolhouse. But as he reached the gate and was about to enter the school yard, he surprised the boys congregated there by suddenly wheeling about and running back with rapid strides in the direction of home.

"You'll be late and I'd bet you," he heard Jerry yell to him. "You're not late, but you're not home yet," said old auntie's door all out of breath. "She was still sitting at the window, but was holding her head in her hands. She arose in answer to his knock, and she opened the door, her big black eyes expressed considerable amazement at sight of the little man standing there."

"I thought maybe you were sick," he stammered. "I saw you motion to Jerry. I felt sorry 'cause he didn't stop, and came back to see if you were sick, you know."

"Bless the child!" ejaculated old auntie, her black eyes bright with tears as she dropped into her seat again. "If you isn't a born gentleman then I know, and I know 'em. Poor old auntie is sick, honey. Clean down me with neuralgia, an' Jerry's ma's waitin' fur me to do up all their fine linen. I wakened her up, an' I know, O! she broke in with a moan. 'It's kinder me straight in my eye sometimes,' adding a moment after, 'An' I wanted to ask Jerry to ride an' tell his ma I couldn't come, but he never pays no 'tention to pore ole black auntie. It takes a born gentleman to do that.'"

"I'll run back and tell her," put in Clint eagerly.

"Bless you, honey!" old auntie cried gratefully, wiping her eyes on the fringe of her shawl. "I wouldn't let you take your time from school no more nor nuthin', only his ma'll think I'm foin' an' won't give me the wash no more. I ain't in no way to lose it, fur it's mo' all I live on, honey. There isn't no perversion in the house this minute to coax a mouse around."

"O! I'll go right away. And I'll stop and tell my mother you're sick and need things," and before old auntie had a chance to open her mouth again he was out of the house speeding away up the street.

He left his message at Jerry's home, and a few minutes later was breathlessly relaying the startling mother's sympathy in old auntie's behalf.

"You'll go, won't you, mamma? You always go to see sick folks you know, and make 'em feel better. I know, an' I know 'em. If there's not enough in the house, he added as he hurried away, "you can take what I'd eat at my dinner. I can get along without it. I've got to rush, now, I'm late, I guess."

But though he ran every step of the way to school, the last bell had rung before he reached there and the black mark he disliked so much was placed against his name.

Mrs. Warren made her preparations for a visit to old auntie without delay. Her heart was very tender as the "big basket of things" was being packed.

"Old auntie said she was supplied with the best the house affords," she murmured softly, "and the dear boy will not have to miss his dinner either."

A short time after, when auntie Pettibone had been reassured by some warm and nice toast, and was resting her aching head on the bag of hops which Mrs. Warren had opportunely placed in the big basket, her grateful face took on an expression of surprise. "That child's a born gentleman," she said repeatedly. And as Mrs. Warren was about to take her departure after administering some soothing drops and making everything about her comfortable she broke out gratefully:

"Please tell him for me, Miss Warren, he's hoisted me out of dark waters. Ole auntie'd done gone lonesome an' hungry an' sick all day but for that blessed child's white heart!"

When Mrs. Warren told Clint at noon about old Auntie's gratefulness for her

relief from pain and hunger, he found his last vestige of regret for the distasteful mark his ma'nly set had brought him, vanishing.

"In proof of it," asserted Mrs. Warren, earnestly, "old auntie have that mark against your name to-day and feel your heart was clean, than to have Jerry's unmarked record for prompt attendance and the black mark his heart is disfigured with because of his unkind, discourteous act."

In which sentiment Clint, after a moment's deliberation, heartily concurred.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

The Minister of Agriculture Proposes to Establish a Dairy Farm in West Algoma.

The Minister of Agriculture, in a speech delivered at Ganaquo, announced that the Government would ask the Legislature at its next session for an appropriation for the purpose of establishing a pioneer dairy farm at a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway in West Algoma, probably Wabigoon. The project is based upon personal observations made by the Minister, which have convinced him that the north-western portion of the province contains many thousands of acres of fertile land admirably adapted to the purposes of a cattle-raising industry. We in the East are so accustomed to regard this region as one of

FOREST AND BARREN ROCK, totally unfit for cultivation, and valuable, if for anything, only as a field for the enterprise of the miner or the lumberman, that the proposition made by Mr. Dryden comes in the nature of a surprise; but a closer examination of the facts which surround it is no doubt that it will result in the opening up, as a practical possibility, of a new field for agricultural operations, the value of which cannot at once be estimated. The avowed object of the Department of Agriculture in the establishment of the new farm is to demonstrate the capabilities of North-Western Ontario as a dairy country, in order that prospective settlers may be induced to take up land in that district instead of passing it by for the prairies of the West. So little has heretofore been known of the territory to the north and west of Lake Superior that a proposal which recognizes its right to be included among the most fertile regions of the province will be received by many almost with incredulity; but those who have had the opportunity of studying the district and examining into the resources which it undoubtedly contains have long been surprised that so little attention was paid to it, and so few efforts made to take advantage of the few opportunities which it affords the settler. The outcome of the experiment will be watched with interest by the agriculturists of the province.

Mr. Dryden last summer initiated another ANOTHER ANNOUANCE, which has already been fraught with good results. He secured a small appropriation at the last session of the Legislature for the establishment of a number of experimental fruit stations in different portions of the province for the purpose of testing the adaptability of the soil in various districts to the growing of the different varieties of our native fruits. Of these he established four in different sections, and the results have been most satisfactory, a great deal of valuable information having been gathered together, which is now being put in the form of a report. In this case, also, the method adopted was an economical one, the stations being established in established places under the care of an expert fruit grower at a cost which was almost nominal; in fact, the expenses of the four stations for the season are little over a thousand dollars. The plan has met with the cordial approval of the fruit-growers of the province, and it is to be hoped that the system will be more widely extended next season.

A WIRE-TAPPER.

How a French Girl Outwitted the Germans During the War of '70.

In the Franco-German war of 1870 the Uhlans in particular played havoc with the French wires. On arriving at a village they would ride up to the telegraph office, cut the connections and carry off the apparatus or employ it to deceive the enemy. They were outwitted, however, on one occasion, and by a woman. Mile. Juliette Doda, a girl of 18, was director of the telegraph station at Pithiviers, where she lived with her mother, when the Prussians entered the town. They took possession of the station and, turning out the two women, confined them to their dwelling on a higher floor. It happened that the wire from the office in running to the pole on the roof passed by the door of the girl's room, and she conceived the idea of tapping the Russian message. She had contrived to keep a telegraph instrument, and by means of a derivation from the wire was able to carry out her purpose. Important telegrams were thus obtained and secretly communicated to the sub-prefect of the town, who conveyed them across the Prussian lines to the French Commander.

Mile. Doda and her mother were both arrested and the proofs of their guilt were soon discovered. They were brought before a court-martial and sentenced to death, but the sentence had to be confined by the commander of the corps d'armee, Prince Frederick Charles, who, having spoken with Mile. Doda on several occasions, desired her to be produced. He inquired her motive in committing so grave a breach of what are called "the laws of war."

The girl replied: "Je suis Française (I am a Frenchwoman)."

The Prince confirmed the sentence, but, happily, before it was executed the news of the armistice arrived and saved her life. In 1878 this telegraphic heroine was in charge of the postoffice at Montreuil, near Vincennes, and the 12th of August she was decorated with the Legion of Honor by Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic.

Sir Roger Tichborne has been discovered again in Australia. This time he is a lunatic named William Crowell, in the asylum at Parramatta. Jean Line, who figured in the trial, tells a story of Tichborne's flight from Rio Janeiro in 1854 on the ship *Delia* for New York, of the ship being stolen by Captain and crew, changed in appearance, called the *Osprey*, and taken to Australia, where she was sold. He names Crowell as the lost baronet. On the other hand, a Catholic priest asserts that Tichborne died in an asylum for the impenitent at Geelong in 1853.

possibilities in the event of attack by a hostile force.

Experiments at Shoeburyness have shown that an Armstrong shell can be thrown 9,176 yards—about five and one-third miles—says a writer in *Temple Bar*. It is therefore absolutely clear that all the fleet were temporarily absent, either on some special mission or dispersed by a storm, hostile ironclads taking up a position within four miles of the eastward of Europa Point might with impunity send shot and shell to the outlying parts of the fortress and cause much destruction of life and property. On the other hand, the governor of the fortress would not be idle, and the experiences of the late civil war in America have abundantly proved that the cannon in fortresses, if they strike a ship of war with their projectiles, even at long range, may do considerable mischief; while, on the other hand, many shot and shell may strike a fort and only do trifling damage. It is practically impossible to throw shot or shell over the high part of the rock, near Spain, and the cannon encoined in the unique rock galleries, with their royal artillery gun detachments, would be absolutely safe. Even if the neutral ground between Gibraltar and Spain were occupied by a hostile force, comparatively little damage would be the result. During the writer's stay at Gibraltar it was considered desirable to try the experiment of firing upward from the plain on the Spanish side into the galleries, dumplings being placed to represent the necessary gun detachments. A regiment several hundred strong was accordingly placed in position and supplied with ball cartridges. The range, however, was unknown, and the fire being directed upward, it was fully an hour before any of the dumplings were hit, after the expiration of which the British rifle sharpshooters must have picked out their foes by firing downward from the galleries. Bomb-proof barracks and hospitals are important factors in the horrors of bombardment, and there is little doubt that there is ample room at Gibraltar for some amendment on this head.

Charlatans and Quacks.

Have long piled their vocations on the suffering people of the world. The knife has been used to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of cancer until the operation shaped itself—there's no doubt, Futnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves on what an extent public opinion often reacts. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

When a fellow's best girl calls him a perfect peep he should be careful. Many a perfect peep is rejected.

Worth Securing.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., have the reputation of issuing the handiest pamphlet on any subject. Their proprietary medicine house in Canada, and one issued under the title "Four Generations of the Royal House of England" rears out this well earned reputation. The cover is a work of art, and gives well executed portraits of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and the infant, Prince Edward of York. The contents will be found interesting and profitable to cover. A copy of this handsome pamphlet will be mailed free to any of our readers who will send their address (plainly written) a postcard to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Gen. Booth expressed himself at Winnipeg most favorably impressed with Manitoba.

WINES FOR EVERYBODY.

French Treaty—Blood Making Wines. The Bordeaux Claret Company have over twenty thousand dozens of Claret, Burgundy, Sauternes, Port, Sherry, and others are offering at \$3 and \$4 per case of 12 large quart bottles. All guaranteed pure, sound, and imported direct from the vineyards of France and Spain. They are common washed-out wines but are old, rich, generous, genuine fruit wines; sold on their merits only and not on a label or brand—brandy will soon be a thing of the past. Nearly every well family in Montreal have tried them and will now use no other. All first-class physicians recommend them. Our cellars are open to the public and we guarantee satisfaction. Ask your wine merchant or grocer for the name, or address for price list, Bordeaux Claret Company, 30 Hospital St., Montreal. Telephone 1394.

A P. 747.

Hood's Cured

After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Blanche Atwood.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 'Gentlemen—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had used one bottle of this medicine, the sores had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared.' BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

GIBRALTAR AND ITS DEFENSE.

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A CALAMITY AVERTED.

An Accident at St. Mary's with Almost Fatal Results.

The Victim Suffered For Months Before Being Relieved.

Chair—His Case Finally Proven—How His Restoration Was Brought About.

(From St. Mary's Argus.)

How different are the feelings that take possession of one as they read the particulars of some great railway or steamship disaster where scores of lives with whom we have no acquaintance have been lost, and reading the particulars of the runaway of a span of horses attached to a carriage from which one of our acquaintances has been hurled and killed. In the former case, although the loss of life has been great, you say "Isn't it terrible!" but in a few days the affair has probably passed from mind, while in the latter instance you feel a great deal more keenly the particulars of the runaway. And so it is when we read the particulars of a case really remarkable, but because we are not interested in the person restored the facts are so easily forgotten of past and present. We submitted right at home, with which a large number of our readers are familiar, it will, we are sure, be of special interest to carry on a review of the case.

Our readers will remember that over two years ago while Mr. Gideon Elliott, James street, St. Mary's, was teaching as he was thrown from a load and received such severe injuries to his spine that he was unable to walk or lie down in bed. He suffered great pain in his back. For long months he lived night and day in a chair, not able to do the slightest thing to help himself. And with no prospect of his ever before him he began to feel that life was a burden and he had no desire to live. Two physicians attended him, but after exhausting their powers Mr. Elliott was told that if he had anything he wanted setting him had better attend to it at once, the last doctor telling him he could not be cured. To an Argus representative Mr. Elliott gave the above facts and said that after having suffered for three years of pain, and notwithstanding he was told he was incurable, he determined to try the Pink Pills treatment and purchased a dozen boxes of the renowned Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which he commenced to take at once. The effects of the pills and now most emphatically declares that they have made him as well as he is to-day. When he started taking them he was not able to help himself in any way, but during the past fall he took up the potatoes in his garden, and can now do all the chores around his house. This is a wonderful change in a man who spent months in a chair unable to help himself or even to lie down, and who was told by physicians that his case was hopeless, and it is another triumph added to the many victories of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills over disease.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatic neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of a gripper, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. If men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing their trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

Sauce for the Gander.

His wife—George, you are becoming a confirmed smoker.

Suburbanite—My dear, I am compelled to ride in the smoking car so much that I often have to light a cigar in self-defence.

Sarcasm—If you smoke a few hours later in Amanda, you smell frightfully of raw onions.

His wife—My dear, Bridget eats raw onions, and I've been eating one in self-defence.

SAUSAGE CASINGS—Finest imported superior in demand. For sale by SHEEP and NARROW AMERICAN HOOD. Casing at right prices. Park, Blackwell & Co. Ltd. Toronto.

CANANQUE DRY EARTH CLOSET... PRICE \$6.00.

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There's No Use Talking!

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ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF. METALLIC ROOFING &c. G. M. GEAR & SONS TORONTO.

Get Rid of Neuralgia.

There is no use in fooling with neuralgia. It is a disease that gives way only to the most powerful remedies. No remedy yet discovered has given the great results that invariably attend the employment of Putnam's Nervine. Nervine is a positive specific for all nerve pains, and ought to be kept on hand in every family. Sold every where, 25 cents a bottle.

The extreme cold of the poles is mainly due to the fact that the Arctic Ocean is certainly, and the Antarctic Ocean probably a land-locked sea.

What a Prominent Merchant Says.

I take pleasure in adding my testimony of the good effects I have received from St. Leon Water. I have been using it for some years, and consider it a wonderful regulator and the most perfect water on this continent. Owing to the very uncertain condition of our city water I very rarely drink it, preferring to use St. Leon, rather than risk my health in drinking water the purity of which is nearly always questionable.

A curiosity arising in Baltimore on a ship just from Hong Kong. It was a "chow" dog—said to be the kind the Chinese raise to be eaten.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

Is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up aneurism, nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men strong, and restores vitality. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book from Dr. J. C. Sterling Remedy Co., 314 St. Paul St., Montreal.

Cold in the head. Nasabalm gives instant relief; speedy cures. Never fails.

Mr. Corbett has resigned the principality of St. George's.

CURE THAT'S THE BEST WITH SHILOH'S CURE.

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles. One cent a dose.

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It cures influenza, Consumption, and is the best Cough and Croup Cure.

Rob Roy Cigar.

It's no because I'm Scotch but you can smoke a better Cigar than "ROB ROY."

They cost 5c.

but I get as much for a quarter.

EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., MONTREAL.

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Stingy thing superior in demand. For sale by SHEEP and NARROW AMERICAN HOOD. Casing at right prices. Park, Blackwell & Co. Ltd. Toronto.

VALUABLE CANADIAN PATENT FOR SALE.

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For the latest and best line of books and files in Canada, all sizes and prices; terms liberal. Write for circulars. William Briggs, Publisher, Toronto, Ont.

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Great North Western Telegraph Company OF CANADA.

Direct and exclusive connection with the offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the United States and Canada, over the cables; also direct connection with the Atlantic and Pacific Cables, and the Anglo-American, British and American cables to Europe and countries beyond; and direct connection with cables to West India, Central America, South America and Bermuda Islands.

For nearly half a century we have been supplying the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Gardiners, the Florists and the Horticultural Specialists in all portions of the Dominion with our selected and reliable stock of seeds for the Field, the Garden and the Greenhouse; and year after year the orders come to us as regularly as the seasons, so that the people's trust is to us a most valuable possession. Our Seed Catalogue for 1915 is now ready and will be mailed free to all who apply to

John A. Bruce & Co.

SEEDS.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

Preventing Air Bubbles in Water Pipes.

I had considerable trouble and annoyance with a water pipe, as shown in the accompanying sketch, caused by a bubble of air, writes a correspondent. The water flowed



FIG. 1. ORIGINAL. FIG. 2. IMPROVED.

from the milk house, fig. 1, to a lower level at b, the level pipe at the bottom being closed. A bubble of air would collect in the pipe at a and then the water would not run, compelling me to use a plunger or suction pump at b to remove the bubble, when the water would run until another bubble collected. To remedy this I dug up the milk house end of the pipe, fig. 2, and sunk a large tin drain as there shown, inserting in the lower end the pipe leading to the lower level and making the union water tight. As all really be seen, the water now runs freely, and I have no more trouble with it.

They Will Stay on the Farm.

After your boys are through with school, or if they are not, give them a little piece of land and let them have what they can make from it. Don't make slaves of them at any time. If you can't lay up money without working them to death, better not lay up any.

When they go into the city they have a moderately warm sleeping room, warm bathroom and all modern conveniences. They come home, go to bed in an ice cold room, can't take a bath unless in the kitchen or some warm living room. Let it any wonder that a young man would rather work to work at home for \$20.00 a month and board. When he wants to go to town or elsewhere, do not say the horses have worked too hard.

Fathers realize how cheap they can manage their farms, and out buildings that they may be warm and convenient. Farmers are looked upon as drudgers instead of pleasure. Farmer after farmer has worked day after day laying up every cent possible. Who gets it? The boys and girls. They say, "Father has worked himself to death to earn what money he had and so we thought we would take his life."

Father take more pleasure with your children. Don't think that every minute must be spent on the farm. Teach them the science of farming, not the drudgery. Keep them posted in politics and other local news. Teach them the farm is their place for them unless their talents are for other purposes, then help them to get them. Don't make drudges of them if they like poultry better. Let them have their own way once in a while. Don't make them think they don't know anything. If you lose a little money, let them know they will profit by it more than you will lose. Look out more for the welfare of your children and a little less for your farm and there will be less abandoned farms, fewer young men to go to the city, more pleasant country homes and more robust children to look after the welfare of our country in the years to come.

Food for Live Stock.

Few people analyze carefully or even casually the object in view in furnishing domestic animals with a brand of food or a combination which "on the surface" seems to be economical. Just here allow the digestion to protest against the continual use of the word economy as a rule of life by narrow-viewed people who have never had a correct idea of economy, and have never in their lives sincerely practiced economy. In financial affairs money may be spent wisely and the investment prove to be in the direction of economy, which simply is the right use of anything.

True economy can never be practiced by those who have a good variety of foods or by those who have ample means to buy judiciously. Yet the brains to determine what to use and what varieties and proportions to combine are of greater consequence.

It is economy, for instance, in most cases for the owner of but one or two animals if he has an abundance of corn or wheat for sale to exchange for it for oats, bran, oil meal, roots, etc. Thus by providing variety more nutriment is obtained for a given cost. The health and constitution of the animals is better maintained.

There is gain in maintaining even different positions and securing better work from the dairy and the meat producers. The greater proportion, too, of gain in weight of carcasses of beef or mutton of the same age and increase in flow of the cow's milk, is to be taken into account. The simple matter of one hundred pounds of bran for the family use in winter, and the corn and straw, is of great worth in the combination.

Treatment of Sick Horses.

It stands decidedly foremost as the food most generally used for the invalid horse; it acts as a laxative, is frequently tempting to the appetite, and easy of digestion. There is no part of the general treatment more universal than offering this substance as change of food. Does the horse show slight symptoms of cold, or fever, a warm bran mash is a convenient plan of commencing, and consequently soothing the irritated mucous membrane of the air passages; it is a substitute for the more stimulating diet he is accustomed to, and gently promotes the activity of the digestive apparatus; it is also a cooling and sedative medium for the giving of certain simple remedies. When it is necessary to administer purgative medicines, a bran mash or two renders the horse more susceptible of its action; and a smaller dose of medicine is required to produce the desired effect. Bran mash may be given hot or cold—cold is perhaps quite as grateful to the horse; but the nibbling of hot mash in external affections is particularly beneficial from the necessary inhalation of the steam. Of all the foods with which horses are tempted, the carrot, as a rule, is the favorite, and perhaps the most beneficial. It is said to be somewhat diuretic in its effect and to exercise a mild laxative effect on the skin. Certain it is that a sick horse may be coaxed into eating carrots when disinclined to partake of other nourishment, and with the greatest beneficial results. For the ailing horse carrots are most valuable as an article of diet, and a few may

be given with advantage to a horse in a healthy condition. Oatmeal is extremely nutritious, and as a food for the convalescent horse is most valuable; the bruising process the grain has undergone breaks the husk and renders it more easily acted upon by the digestive organs. It is usually given in the form of a gruel, and in that form it is one of the most essential articles of diet for the infirm. Linseed is decidedly to be included in the sick diet roll. It is nutritious, and from its oleaginous nature soothing to the frequently irritable mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and hence it is particularly to be recommended in the treatment of sore throats. Nor is its bland effect local only; its more general influence is particularly observable in affections of the kidneys.

CANADA HAS AN EYE ON ALASKA.

A Commission Sent to Devise a Way of Controlling the Yukon River Trade.

Canada is making vigorous efforts to secure control of the business of the rich gold fields along the Yukon River, says a Seattle paper, and to that end sent William Ogilvie and a party of the Canadian Boundary Commission to Alaska to survey a wagon road, probably along the Takon River to the interior. Ogilvie and party arrived in Alaska on Dec. 17, on the last Mexican, and in speaking of their intentions the Alaska News of Dec. 20, published in Juneau City, says:

"The party is outfitting here for the purpose of making an accurate survey of the Takon River as the weather will permit. The object is to acquire as complete a knowledge of the topography along that stream as circumstances will allow. Of course the residents of this country will understand that the weather is an important factor in such operations at this time of the year. The whole valley of the river and adjacent country will as far as possible be photographed. This work will be continued to the head of canoe navigation. Thus far the work is to afford knowledge for the use of the International Boundary Commission, the information acquired, of course, being at the disposal of the Joint Commission. At the same time close attention will be paid to the practicability of the Takon River as a route of travel, and with this object the survey will be carried from the head of canoe navigation about seventy miles to the head of Lake Teslin, or probably better known here as Akin Lake. This will settle the probability of a wagon road being built to connect the coast with some point on the headwaters of the Yukon."

"It is needless to mention to the residents of this part of the country the advantages of tapping the Yukon country at Teslin Lake, as it permits an uninterrupted navigation from the extreme head of probably the most southern branch of the Yukon, permitting free and easy navigation to the head of the river, with the distance of upwards of 2,300 miles, about two-thirds of which will run through a mountainous country, a condition which probably obtains on no other river in the world."

"While in the interior Mr. Ogilvie will pay marked attention to the topography of the surface, and conditions and conditions as evidenced by the timber. It is possible he may cross from Teslin Lake to Akin Lake to examine that part of the country. If possible, and in the time at his disposal, he will visit the White Pass from the head of Skagway Bay on Taiya Inlet (commonly known here as Dyea) to the Tughlak lakes. This is of course contingent on the time taken in the examination of the country between Takon Inlet and Teslin Lake."

"Five white men accompany Mr. Ogilvie, whom he selected from the Canadian party of the Boundary Commission. If an intelligent, reliable man who knew the country between Takon and Teslin can be procured here, he will be taken along in order to acquire as much information as possible about the country adjacent to the route of travel over. Part of Mr. Ogilvie's outfit is six pairs of Canadian snowshoes. Nearly all the men have experience in snowshoeing, several of them having tramp-sledged for miles on just such shoes. To the satisfaction of themselves and their employers. Another item of their outfit is six toboggans. Mr. Ogilvie will depart for the head of Takon Inlet in the course of a few days, weather permitting. He expects to return in the first part of February, when he will likely devote a few days to the examination of White Pass; then he will make his way to Ottawa as speedily as possible to submit his official report on the plans of the work accomplished, and probably be here again about the middle of April in connection with the closing up of the international boundary survey work, which is expected to be completed in July, 1905."

"The map resulting from the joint labors of the International Commission will be prepared with all speed for the Dominion of Canada, and will be sent to the treaty of 1825 between England and Russia point of view. Whichever of the routes is most feasible reported upon will in all probability be opened for travel as an early date, making, as far as reasonable expenditure will permit, an easy access to the gold fields of the interior."

A Preacher's Salary.

Dr. John Hall, of New York, who is said to receive the largest salary of any minister in the United States, besides his princely income of \$10,000 a year, has a beautiful rectory on Fifth avenue, on one of the most valuable blocks in the city. Though an extraordinarily hale and hearty old gentleman, his wife, who is a frail, little woman, with white hair and features that must have made her a very beautiful girl 50 years ago, takes the greatest possible care of her husband, hovering over him fondly as he prepares his sermons, and on his wrapping up well, so that he has his rubbers and silk handkerchiefs, and coddling him just like the faithful little wives of big men always do. And it has not a little to do with their own estimate of themselves.

And They All Were Silent.

"Why," asked the philosopher, "why is it that the noblest and most virtuous of men are so often silent?" "Why is it that a man should have doubts of his ability to win a woman's affection, when he considers the success in that line of a pig-wig, pudding-shaped, pre-digested, pre-digested, pre-digested, pre-digested?" But the assembled listeners answered him not.

BRITAIN'S NEW SHIPS.

JOHN BULL IS BUILDING A WHOLE FLEET OF IRON CLADS.

Vessels of the Magnificent, Powerful Fleet Will be Made Equal to That of France and Russia Combined—Wonderful Velocity in the Building of War Vessels.

The fiscal year of the British navy begins on April 1. Much interest is already felt, therefore, as to what the coming year will probably bring forth in the way of new construction.

The programme announced a year ago included about 110 vessels of all types, to be spread over five years, and ending March 31, 1909. The total naval estimates for the present year were \$84,599,240, or \$15,192,360 more than for the preceding one, of which \$30,999,850 went to new construction alone, in an addition to an available balance of about \$1,045,460. It was admitted that Great Britain's fleet was to be made at least equal to that of France and Russia combined.

A few months ago the launch of the Magnificent, the first of the great battle ships of 14,900 tons displacement, included in the new programme, showed what

WONDERFUL VELOCITY.

British war vessels can be built. Only about a year after her keel was laid she took to the water, and her sister ship, the Majestic, whose keel was laid Feb. 5 last, will be floated out next month. This facility allows the British to see what France and Russia plan in the way of battle ships, and then "better it and turn out ships before they can finish theirs."

These battle ships include the Magnificent, Victorious, and Illustrious, assigned to Chatham; the Majestic, Prince George and Caesar, to Portsmouth; the Hannibal to Pembroke; the Mars, to Laird, Brox, at Birkenhead; the Jupiter, to Messrs. J. & G. Thomson, Glasgow. They are all of W. H. White's design. Taking the Magnificent as the type, we find her to have a length of 390 feet, an extreme breadth of 75, a mean draught of 27½, and a displacement of 14,900 tons. Triple expansion engines are designed for 10,000 indicated horse power at normal and 12,000 at forced draught, with 16 or 16½ knots speed in the former case and 17½ in the latter. The hull includes four 12-inch water-tight gun, mounted in pairs in two armored turrets, forward and aft, and provided with 3-inch shields revolving with the guns; twelve 6-inch rapid-firing guns, and sixteen 12-pounders and twelve 3-pounders. On her five torpedo tubes, four discharge overboard the surface. The 12-inch guns can be

LOADED IN ANY POSITION.

either by hydraulic or hand power, and also have fixed loading stations. The belt of the new vessels, designed by Harvey and his associates, is of a thickness, but the total weight of protective material on the hull and protection of the guns is greater than in the Royal Sovereign type. The cost of this armor is \$1,500,000. The armor on the two pear-shaped barbettes is fourteen inches thick, and the side armor extends so far as to protect their lower parts, forming a central citadel extending over the larger part of the ship's length. The freeboard is increased over the Royal Sovereign type, and the gun muzzles are higher. While they have the same amount of coal, 900 tons, at load draught, their total storage capacity is 1,800 tons, which gives a much greater radius of action—indeed, 6,770 miles at ten knots. The Magnificent has seven decks, and carries seven anchors, three of the latter weighing five and a quarter tons each.

Besides these battle ships, half of which are to be finished in the fiscal year 1905-06, and the remainder in the following year, half a dozen second-class battle ships of about 6,000 tons are contemplated, completely armored on the broadside and carrying all their guns in casemates instead of turrets and barbettes. Meanwhile four extraordinary protected cruisers are to be built. Two of these, the Powerful and Terrible, are under construction at Barrow-in-Furness and Glasgow respectively.

THESE ENORMOUS VESSELS.

They have a length of 500 feet, a breadth of 71, and a displacement of 14,200 tons. A most striking feature will be their indicated horse power of 35,500 each, with a speed, also, of 22 knots under natural draught. They will carry Belleville boilers, and will have a coal capacity at load draught of 1,500 tons, with a total bunker capacity of 3,000. In draught they will be 27½ feet, and will have a great height of freeboard and long forecastle and poop, allowing the bow and stern guns to be fought and the speed to be maintained in heavy weather. A protective deck of four inches tapering to the ends. In this battery are two 9.2-inch guns, twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, carried in broadside; twenty-eight smaller pieces, and four submerged tubes, while the hull is sheathed.

Next we come to six protected cruisers of the Talbot type to be finished this year or early the next, namely, the Venus, Diana, Juno, Doris, Ida, and Vesta. They will be about 5,000 tons displacement, 190 knots power under forced draught, 16½ knots, and batteries of five 8-inch and six 4.7-inch guns. Eighteen more vessels of this type are to be laid down, making a total of 24. The ring of the Edge type, with great height of freeboard and long forecastle and poop, allowing the bow and stern guns to be fought and the speed to be maintained in heavy weather. A protective deck of four inches tapering to the ends. In this battery are two 9.2-inch guns, twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, carried in broadside; twenty-eight smaller pieces, and four submerged tubes, while the hull is sheathed.

A POWERFUL TOO.

The Dreadnought, of 680 tons, and 1,250 horse power at natural draught, is also among the new vessels, while the Minotaur, a troop ship, the Government, was launched last spring.

As to torpedo boats, the naval estimates for the pending year provide for forty-two of the Havock type, including one ordered in 1904, and the estimates. The new programme proposes, it is said, to increase the whole number of their first-class torpedo boats to sixty-four, on the basis of four for service in the China seas, four for the Mediterranean, and four for the Adriatic. Accounts have already been given for the

success achieved by the Havock, Hornet, Ferret, Lynx, and Daring. In addition may be noted the Banache, Contest, Condit, Dragon, Ferret, Hardy, Harby, Hawk, Hunter, Opus, Kang, Ser, Salmon, Scate, Scappet, Spitfire, Starfish, Sturgeon, Swordfish, Zebra, and Zephyr. These differ in some particulars, each contractor being permitted to supply his own type of machinery and boilers. But they were all to be finished within a year from the date of the contract, and ten more are soon to be built.

Much study has been devoted to the details of these vessels; hatchways and water-tight lids have been substituted for bulkhead doors, large collision mats have been supplied so as to permit temporary repairs in case of accidents, and aluminum torpedo tubes have been tried, for the sake of saving weight.

When it is considered that a most extensive programme of construction had barely been completed when the new one was begun, and that the navy is in this direction scarcely be questioned.

DANGER OF ELECTRIC LAMPS.

Conditions Under Which They May Start a Conflagration.

A few very simple experiments that anyone can make will answer this question in a fairly conclusive way, and will furnish an interesting demonstration of the extent of incandescent lamp fire risks under certain conditions. Those who lack the opportunity to make the trials for themselves will find the results which they undoubtedly would have obtained in a report submitted a short time ago to John Lindray, chief of the St. Louis Fire Department. The investigation was caused by a recent fire in that city, supposed to have been started by an incandescent lamp lying against a couple of wooden poles, and his conclusions, which have since been borne out by similar tests repeated several times, are decidedly to the effect that an incandescent lamp may, under favorable circumstances, cause a fire.

Where the ignitable material was in a vertical position and the lighted lamp simply rested against it, it was found that in the case of white pine a spot one inch in diameter and having a light brown color appeared after about four hours. In the case of varnished oak, well seasoned, the varnish became blistered in three minutes, and blackened in about fifteen minutes. The wood had the appearance of being charred at and near the point of contact, but was not ignited. A dry white pine board began to smoke after forty minutes; but through breaking of the lamp, the test stopped at that point. With a lamp incandescent in two thicknesses of muslin, the latter commenced to scorch in one minute, in three minutes gave off considerable smoke, and at the end of six minutes, when the muslin cover was removed, the lamp and fresh air reached its interior, it burst into flames. Where a lamp was laid on inflammable material, the effect seemed to be more rapid, due, probably, to the greater weight of the lamp. A newspaper was in this way carbonized in three minutes, and ignited in 45. The lamps used in the trials were all of sixteen candlepower, and the rating of the Edison-Morse, as they will probably satisfy many others, that fire may sometimes be very properly ascribed to what has generally been regarded as an absolutely safe form of light.

WHAT AILED HER WATCH.

The Scoreless Jeweller Expressed Surprise That It Had Stopped.

A young girl took her watch into the jeweller's recently and explained that something was the matter with it. While the watchmaker examined it the owner of the fractions watch remarked that she did not see what was ailed it.

"It is always stopping or having something happen to it," she said.

"Possibly you do not take good care of it," ventured the jeweller, closely regarding the interior of the watch.

"Oh, yes, I do. I wind it nearly every night, and I nearly always remember to take it out of my pocket when I take off my dress. The pocket in my gray dress is too large, though, and sometimes it falls into the bowl when I am washing."

"Water would ruin it if it got inside," remarked the jeweller.

"That little bit wouldn't," said the girl, with a very wise shake of the head. "It's only falls that hurt them. Once it fell out of the upstairs window, but landed in the rosebush, and was not hurt much. The time Johnny squeezed it by shutting the bureau drawer on it the crystal was broken, though."

By that time the jeweller had discovered that the balance wheel was out of place and two cogs broken.

"I don't see how it happened," said the girl, in surprise. "It flew out of my blouse pocket yesterday night, and I was wearing a dumbbell, but I did not suppose that was what hurt it."

Ring Cut Out of a Diamond.

Everybody knows how difficult it is even for expert lapidaries to cut diamonds; but only on account of their hardness, but by reason of their structure and veins which must be well defined before the cutter begins his work. Mr. Antoine, one of the best known jewelers of Antwerp, has, after many fruitless attempts, and three years of arduous and patient toil, at last succeeded in cutting a whole ring out of a block of diamond. The ring is perfectly round with a diameter of 19 millimeters (about three-quarters of an inch). It was exhibited for some time in Antwerp, and was very much admired. Its value is not given, as the maker was ready to offer it for sale at a price of his own choosing. One side of this ring there is but one other ring known to be cut out of one stone, and the beautiful sapphire ring in the Mori jewelry collection.

The Slippery Season.

Little drops of water.
Freezing on the walk,
Make a man who steps there,
Indulge in naughty talk.

It is not of high treves in Turkey, as well as in China, to reproduce the features of the Sovereign. At Paris lately, a number of copies of an 1896 cartoon of the Emperor of the French, which had been taken from the portfolio of a French artist, were seized in the bookstores and shops, and the incriminating pages torn out.

WINTER WRINKLES.

Catching Cold.

The animal body is the most delicately constructed thermometer ever devised. It is entirely self-regulating, and probably never becomes entirely deranged.

In normal conditions the body conforms to the temperature of the medium in which it finds itself. The control thus exerted is purely a nervous one—an influence exercised by the nerves over the minute blood-vessels which cover the surface of the body.

There are two sets of these nerves, one acting as the signal line by which the temperature is recorded in the brain, and the other serving as a medium through which that organ transmits its orders to the blood-vessels of the surface. This mechanism works in perfect harmony and union, except under certain unfavorable conditions. Let us endeavor to discover what these conditions are.

Except in extreme cases of heat or cold when these nerves become partially or wholly paralyzed, they do not work faithfully, so that we shall expect to find the cause of a "cold" in a disturbance of the brain or an interference with the orders which it has sent out to the surface vessels. Obviously it is only the latter condition of affairs which interests us.

Probably the chief cause of catching cold lies in the cerebral condition of the body. A person who has been in a hot house life which too many persons lead during the winter months, under the impression that they are saving their bodies from the shock which naturally comes from exposure to a cold and bracing atmosphere. But a gentle shock of that nature is precisely what is necessary to tone up the set of nerves in question, and enable them to perform their work quickly and properly.

Bodies which are lived up in confinement all winter may blossom out like the plants in a "greenhouse," but like them they will be blighted and sickly under the slightest change of temperature. Persons who lead such a life may well feel anxious for their safety during the months of chilling blasts and wintry winds.

Persons who are just recovering from an acute disorder, or are still suffering from a chronic complaint, must be especially careful of drafts and undue exposure, since the general vitality is lowered and the nervous system as a whole is consequently somewhat less active; but in no condition will it be found possible to insure the body to cold by living it up for the winter, or by living continually in a state of anxiety.

HEALTH.

After Infants are Weaned.

The feeding of an infant after it has been weaned involves so much care and anxiety that many mothers are willing to postpone the matter until the health of the child is compromised and the many other duties of the mother interfered with.

The time of weaning obviously depends largely upon the individual strength of both mother and child. If both are well, physiological changes make it possible, and even beneficial, for the child to begin to leave the breast at the end of a year. Of course the transition should be gradual, except when one of the numerous circumstances intervene which compel an abrupt discontinuance.

In determining the amount and consistency of the food to be supplied during the transition period, we must take into consideration the digestive powers of the child. The milk of Jersey cows is to be preferred, since it is richer in fats. It is necessary to dilute milk from a third to a half with water to bring it more nearly into correspondence with infantile digestive habits, and ordinary milk suffers by such a dilution a marked diminution in the amount of fats.

The slight acidity of cow's milk may be disregarded in healthy babies of six months or over, although lime-water should be added at an earlier period. In warm weather all milk should be heated to almost one hundred and seventy degrees, except in the case of very weak infants, when the subject should receive the attention of a medical adviser.

After a child is six months old it may be given small quantities of solid food, the best forms being potatoes, oatmeal and barley. It may be mentioned that oatmeal tends to prevent constipation, while barley will check a diarrhoea.

At this period a diet of stale bread and crackers should be given to the child to eat. Eggs diluted with water and sweetened are very nutritious, and in fact make a very good substitute for milk.

At the end of a year the child should be given a diet of beef, chicken or mutton may be added to the diet, which from this time on should be increased in proportion to the strength of the child. Finely divided bits of underdone meat, such as chicken, and graham and corn bread, rice, baked potatoes and like articles form a varied assortment from which to tempt the appetite of the little one.

Some Rules to Follow.

Never lean with back upon anything that is cold.

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out in the cold.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also, the chest well protected.

In sleeping in a cold room, establish the habit of breathing through the nose and never with the open mouth.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment. It is dangerous to health or life.

When horses speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficult of the throat be produced.

Never warm the bed by the fire, and never continue keeping the bed exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth closed, so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose before it reaches the lungs.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for, unless the skin is in active condition, the cold will close the pores and fever, rheumatism and other diseases.

A Brains Youth.

Mr. Richman—"I don't demand that my daughter shall marry wealth, but I do insist that the man she marries shall have brains enough to get along in the world."

SPECIALTIES

The following are some of the specialties I have added to my stock, all made from the prescriptions of well-known physicians:

Iron Blood Pills,
35c. a Box.

Tansy, Penny Royal,
Cotton Root
Pills,

Best Female Pills in the World
—\$1.00.

My own Sarsaparilla with
Iodide of Potash—\$1.00.

Pills by Mail on Receipt of Price.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1895.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

The Methodist revival services are being continued.

\$1.00 will secure THE MOOSE JAW TIMES from now until end of the year.

Fred Richards has opened a new shaving parlor on Main street. See advt. in another column.

The political mass meeting to-morrow is billed to commence at thirteen o'clock. Secure your seats early.

The geese have arrived as a token that spring has come to stay. Their first appearance was made on Wednesday, 24th.

E. Lander, of Regina, will remove to Moose Jaw in about ten days to open the butcher shop which W. M. Child proposes to establish here.

Mrs. Hockley, a former resident here, has been in town this week. She is on her return from Milwaukee, Wis., where she has been visiting relatives, to her home at Edmonton.

Col. Williams, Inspector in the N. W. M. P. force, stationed at Wood Mountain, came in this week to meet Mrs. Williams who arrived from the past. They left for the Mountain yesterday morning.

The preliminary trial of David Wyse charged with seduction will take place before Magistrate Green at four o'clock this afternoon behind closed doors. Wyse was this morning brought from Regina where he has been confined.

The constant drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone;
The constant gnaw of Tower
Weakens the toughest bone.
The constant cooling fever
Carries off the blinding maid;
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.

Supt. Macdonald, N. W. M. P., of Macleod, passed through on Friday en route to the eastern provinces. This officer has been in the force since 1875, is experienced and efficient, and it was the summary notice of his discharge that threw the people of Southern Alberta into a state of such ferment last month.

A pro rata meeting of the Presbytery of Regina was held at Wolsley on March 12th. The minutes of meeting include this vote: "A resolution was received from Moose Jaw asking Mr. Ledingham's re-appointment; as Mr. Ledingham expects to receive an appointment in the foreign field, in June, it was decided to secure other ordained supply for April 1st."

At the Patron mass meeting held at Regina on Saturday last the speakers, other than the candidates, were D. E. Jelly, Jas. Bole, J. W. Harrison and Mr. Robinson of Regina, and Jno. Nichols of Fort Qu'Appelle—all staunch Patrons, and above the average in oratorical and debating ability. They denounced Protection with logical arguments, and with an earnestness born of experience.

Messrs. Hitchcock and Ross returned from their political mission in the west on Sunday and that same evening hurried on to Regina, in which district they are this week holding meetings. Despatches from Regina to the Winnipeg papers indicate that Mr. Davin is striking conjoint meetings. He and McInnis were invited to attend all Hitchcock meetings, but Davin is holding a series of hole-and-corner meetings on his own account without inviting his opponents.

Two brothers named Smith, who went to Edmonton district last summer, were recently found dead together in their house. From notes found in the house, written and signed by the brothers, it is indicated that they had both been for some days desperately ill—to seek to seek assistance. They had been in comfortable circumstances; their parents being prosperous people of Quebec province. Their taking-off is peculiarly sad.

At to-morrow's mass meeting at the hall, seats will be reserved for ladies.

The Moose Jaw County Association, Patrons of Industry, will meet in the Masonic Hall here on Saturday, 30th March, at the hour of 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. H. Kern, proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel, Moose-Jaw, is registered at the American. Mr. Kern was formerly a resident of Danmore. Medicine Hat News.

Our \$1.00 rate for THE TIMES from date until 1st January, 1896, is being eagerly taken advantage of and the subscription list is rapidly swelling. A dollar exchanged for a good newspaper is money well spent.

Five sleighloads of young townspeople went out to the residence of R. K. Thompson, Esq., on Tuesday evening, to participate in a "social," given under the auspices of the Y.P.S.C.E. of the Presbyterian church. The evening passed very enjoyably.

Chas. L. Ross announces an exhibition by flashlight to be held at Russell Hall on the evening of the 27th March, when over one hundred views will be presented, showing Victoria and other coast cities; the Drunkard's Daughter, in six views, and a Happy Home Ruined by Drink, in eight views; also the illustrated life of Christ. Doors open at 19:30; admission 25 and 15 cents.

The Webbing sisters, under the auspices of the Canadian Entertainment Bureau, Toronto, will, it is announced, make a tour in the North-West in June and July next. The Misses Webbing—there are three of them—are possibly the happiest and most perfect combination ever presented in this country. They come highly recommended by the English press, public, artists and critics.

The body of Wm. Crawford was brought in from Wood Mountain on Wednesday, and was sent on yesterday to St. John, N.B., Crawford was brother-in-law to Const. Marshall of the Wood Mountain post; he was a victim of consumption, and had recently come from his New Brunswick home with the vain hope that change of air might restore his health; but the ravages of disease had secured too great headway.

With a view to securing data upon which to base estimates for a new school structure, the members of the School Board have this week been taking a census of the child population under school age; it has been found that there are over 200 of such in the town, and a large proportion will have attained school age before the end of the present year. A special meeting of the Board will be held this evening to consider the question of enlarging the school accommodation.

The anti-Cochrane section of the Conservatives of Alberta convened at Calgary on Wednesday and unanimously nominated Mr. Haultain to take the field. The Calgary papers (which are living on Cochrane's body) have up to date been chewing the cud of contentment and basking in the sunshine of the illusion that Messrs. Haultain and Oliver are debarré from resigning their seats in the Assembly. They will shortly find the cud tasting bitter and the sunshine turning chilly.

The Conservatives of Eastern Assiniboia met at Whitewood day before yesterday, and nominated Jno. McCurdy, foundry man of Moosomin, to contest the election against Mr. Douglas, the Patron candidate. Major Bell and W. W. McDonald (the present member) were the next strongest names mentioned. The Major polled 67 ballots and Mr. McDonald 40, against Mr. McCurdy's 103. Mr. McCurdy is a man of irreproachable character. The worst that can be said of him is that he is a dyed-in-the-wool party man.

A man, a pony, a rope and a pig formed a unique combination on High street on Sunday. The man sat astride of the pony, and the rope formed a connection between the pony and the pig, one end being tied to the pony's tail and the other to the pig's jaw. On bare ground the pony proved the stronger and the pig was an unwilling follower. But the pony came to ice, while the pig was still on bare ground, and then the pig had revenge. To secure a resumption of locomotion the man dismounted and relieved the strait, to such an extent that the pony ran away with the pig and left the man staring and swearing.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

McInnis to-morrow. Take your wife. The Japs are still thrashing John Chinaman.

Mr. Gow of Coalfields was it town yesterday.

C. P. R. Civil Engineer Stewart was in town yesterday.

Advocate Johnstone of Regina is in town this morning.

Marbles and skipping ropes have again come into play.

Where did you get that hat? At M. J. MacLeod's the leading hatter.

Insp. Constantine, N. W. M. P., of Moosomin, spent Monday at this point.

Mr. Frank Fairchild, of Winnipeg, was a visitor to Moose Jaw on Sunday.

G. M. Annable visited Indian Head on Tuesday. He will shortly return to Dundurn.

Miss Rogers, who is visiting with Mrs. G. M. Annable, will return to her home at Regina to-morrow.

Mr. R. A. McCall has arrived from Hartney, Man., to take a position in the mercantile establishment of R. Bogue, Esq.

Wm. Trant, Esq., the noted writer of Cotham, N.W.T., has accepted a chair in the editorial sanctum of the Regina Leader.

The Regina hockey team was victorious last evening by a score of 7 to 3. This closes the competition, Regina having won the necessary three games.

The public school inspectors are at present enjoying a vacation, the normal sessions having terminated. Mr. Calder came down from Calgary on Sunday. Yesterday he went on to Winnipeg.

Rev. Mr. Laycock (brother of Mr. Laycock of our public teaching staff) who was assisting Rev. Mr. Stacey in the revival services at the Methodist church, returned to his home at Fort William on Wednesday.

The following composed the Moose Jaw hockey team which went to Regina last evening to do battle the fourth time for the Melvor medals: Melhuish, Keys, Baxter, Stinson, Miller, Smith and Richards. President Nelson accompanied the players.

For the latest style hat go to M. J. MacLeod. Felt hats from 35c. and up.

Government Engineer St. Laurent's report upon the Moose Jaw dam proposal has been received by the Moose Jaw Board of Trade. Mr. St. Laurent calculates the work would cost over half a million;—the work which Mr. England figured at \$98,000. The report will hear some investigation. THE TIMES will take early opportunity to publish it in full.

The Globe still asks whether the National Policy made anybody rich. Mr. Massey is so busy preparing for removal to the States that he hasn't found time to answer. Riches are at best a fleeting shadow and difficult to anchor. The United States made Jay Gould rich, and now \$2,000,000 goes off with a French Count. The making of rich men is not a legitimate function of a government, and because the National Policy has made a score or so millionaires, it is not to be commended on that account, for, just as you cannot grow wheat without chaff, so you cannot make millionaires without paupers. A just policy must give all men equal chances. That is Patron policy. Hurrah for McInnis!

Parkbeg.

PARKBEG, March 18, 1895. — We were glad to see our cowboys coming in on Sunday. They were a hard-looking outfit. They called at the S. R. on their way in to rest. Stock is looking fine.

A. Huston arrived back to our town.

The Misses Colvenett returned to Moose Jaw last week.

Spring is coming and we are looking out for the men to come to town. Sunday was a splendid day. We shall soon hear the French band playing in the sloughs.

The Market for Hides.

Jas. McMillan & Co.'s (Minneapolis) circular dated March 15th, is to hand. Hides are quoted as high as 7 cents for veal calf 8 to 13 lbs. Heavy cow hides, over 60 lbs., are quoted at 4 1/2 and 5 cents. Respecting the trade, they say:—

The receipts are light as is always the case at this time of the year, but this year they are unusually light, and the packers in the large killing centres are also sold up. The market is excited for all classes of salted hides, and active for salted calfskins and dry hides. We advance our prices on salted hides very materially. Hides in the winter are long-dried and the poorest in quality of any season of the year, but for all that we have orders that we can not fill and at high prices regardless of the poor quality. The heaviest advance has been in cow hides, which are nearly as high as steer hides. Ship us all you can and take advantage of the flurry in the market. If the weather should grow warmer, as it is likely to, your hides would get soft and become half-slimed unless you want to lose the trouble and expense of salting them. During cold weather hides can be shipped green in a frozen condition without being salted. Horns, tail-bones and manure, if any, have to be de-livered before weighing. If your butchers be careful and not cut or score the hides, skins or pelts in taking them off because every loss should be avoided these times. Strings and tags furnished shippers free of charge.

R-I-P-A-N-S.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Pasqua Chips.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PASQUA, March 18, 1895.—Everything around the hub is assuming a brighter aspect as spring approaches. The election discussions, the probabilities of a crop next season, and last but not least the attractions of the Hub, all go to make the times more lively than usual. The talk announced in last Chips came off last Tuesday, and was in every respect a grand affair. About 20 couples enjoyed themselves to their hearts content.

A Johnston section foreman, has returned to assume his duties on his section. H. Hutchison also holds the fort as right-hand man on this section.

Who were the two young chaps who forgot themselves so far in the excitement at the Hub the other night as to forget to tie their horses? Boys, it takes the wire-edge off the fun when you have to hold it home in the early morning and especially if you have to lug you "dearest" along.

Eastview Literary Society has announced their concert on Friday night, the 22nd, and it will in all probability be a grand success. We got a glimpse of their programme and must acknowledge that it is considerably in advance of the average programme of such occasions.

Mr. Milligan is still very poorly but hopes are entertained of his recovery as spring approaches.

J. Alcock lost a valuable mare through indigestion. A. Mill also lost a good mare from influenza. Although horses are cheap yet it takes money to replace them and as the horses are a scarce commodity it is quite a loss to the parties.

Who was the ragamuffin that set the prairie on fire across the creek a few evenings ago? We've got our eye on him, and will certainly corral him in due time.

The query in this section in speaking of the coming elections is, What will be the outcome of the three-cornered fight in this constituency? The writer is not prepared to say what the result may be, but would suggest that the weaker man hold in his colors. Query—who is the weakest man in the field? Well, sir, from the tactics Mr. Davin is resorting to, such as the seed grain distribution and other matters similar to that, we cannot but come to the conclusion that he Davin is, to use a phrase "standing on one leg" in this contest. What sort of stuff does Mr. Davin think the people of Moose Jaw District are made of that he should make an attempt to test their liberty of voting for whom they like? This sort of thing is sufficient evidence that Mr. Davin is not here to stay. And allow me to say that a government which is sustained by such means should not be countenanced by the people of Canada. Did Mr. Ross in his campaign just fall back upon the public works distribution? No, sir, on the contrary he tried and did evade bringing any influence to bear on his election from that source. Now, if Mr. Davin wants to have even his warmest friends to stay by him, he needs to come out with clean hands, as well as a clean shirt.

Davin Against a Snag.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR, Mr. Davin's speech in reply to the Patron candidate, Mr. McInnis, at the Regina meeting last Saturday, was a great failure. Nearly all the members of our Legislature could do better, and some of our Town Council members could do as well. Of course it is admitted that it could hardly have been better otherwise after the cold reception given to him, and the new sensation produced by the first good public thrashing he ever received before a Regina audience. Sympathy goes out to his Regina friends and old time admirers who must have felt for him.

A friend who saw Mr. Davin after the meeting says he was going around from one supporter to the other with an expression on his face which plainly meant: "Why on earth didn't you tell me that gun was loaded?"

IN REMEMBRANCE.
Regina, March 20th, 1895.

I. M. CHALMERS.

GREAT SLAUGHTER SALE OF WINTER
GOODS AND CROCKERY.

During the month of March we shall offer our entire stock of the above at actual cost. \$14.50 mantles for \$10.00, \$12.25 for \$9.00 and \$4.35 for \$3.00. Dinner sets (100 pieces) former price \$16.50, now \$12.75. China tea sets (44 pieces) \$7.50 for \$5.75. Vases 50 cts, 75 cts, and \$1.00 for 25 cts. Many lines we offer below cost as our stock must be reduced.

MOOSE JAW, MARCH 20TH, 1895.

I. M. CHALMERS.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Furnace size, \$9.50
Stove size, 9.50

All orders must be accompanied with the Cash or coal will not be delivered.

WILSON & McDONALD.

SHIP US YOUR:

Raw Furs, Hides, Tallow, Pelts,

Wool, Etc.

JAS. McMILLAN & CO.,

INCORPORATED.

EXPORTERS OF FINE NORTHERN FURS.

200-212 FIRST AVENUE NORTH,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

Some Views of a Farmer.
To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I got such a reminder the other day from Mr. Perley, the successful operator in mixed farming about Wolsley! I had not seen his letters in THE TIMES, but one of my neighbors told me THE TIMES was getting very interesting now, and Perley's letters something grand. So he (my neighbor) had put his name down to patronize THE TIMES, which he had never done before. I went to hear MacKay and Perley on Saturday last, hoping to learn how to make farming a profitable occupation, whereby I could make an independent living. Well, Mr. Editor, we farmers are much indebted to these two brother farmers for the kind and brotherly advice they gave.

Re Mr. Perley's advice.—I took a second deep thought, and have come to the conclusion that to be a real ideal farmer and keep my sons on the farm with high aspirations for the future, I must get a Senatorship or they will double the charge again on you. It's no use going into hell to fight the devil with fire; you'll lose every time."

Two farmers were at Moose Jaw one day; one of them was refusing to pay a lawyer a double charge of law costs, and the other says, "Now, you had better pay (the lawyer) or they will double the charge again on you. It's no use going into hell to fight the devil with fire; you'll lose every time."

So, Mr. Perley will have good servants and get plenty of work out of them. I remember forty or fifty years ago just after the Reformation in Britain in the year 1532 when hired servants were treated like legally-slaves. It is different now, but a bitter battle was fought for the victory.

About making good butter and getting a good price, I quite agree with the Senator, but we knew all that before. He says that but for Protection we would be selling butter for four cents per lb., instead of 22. Well, Mr. Editor, if Mr. Perley's Protection does give us 18 cents for our butter, what does the same Protection make us pay for all the necessities of life? Every day we have to buy imported goods, or goods upon which a tariff is charged—if the government does not get the tariff, the manufacturer gets it;—I will give Mr. Perley all my butter for nothing if he will take the tribute off the things I have to buy.

At Saturday's meeting I hope some one will explain that Protection has brought a like state of affairs and the same evil results that we suffer from, upon every nation that has adopted it; and show N. E. Davin that he had done his work well and he should quietly return to his literary sanctum and take rest. Surely the time has come when the oppressed people of Canada will rise up and secure justice, rather than only split through the bars of the iron cage that Davin says he has got them shut safely in, as he told us on the 12th of this month. Surely he is dead in telling us to try and get out of seifdom and ask no protection, as it is forcing people out of the country as fast as they can get. I hope every farmer will feel it a duty to vote and do all he can to bring about a better method of government, and so bring peace and plenty to all, and no millionaires. I am one of the N.P. protection sufferers.

A FARMER.
Moose Jaw, March 20th, 1895.

MONEY-SAVING

—TO—

BOOT

—AND—

SHOE

WEARERS.

We are now showing far the largest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes ever shown here. We would ask special attention to our Ladies', Misses' and Children's fine Foot-wear. We carry all the leading styles and the different lasts.

In Men's and Boys' boots we are offering some excellent values—men's good heavy split leather boot at \$1.25; men's good heavy grain leather Blucher at \$1.50; men's red leather harvest boot at \$1.00; men's Am. calf laced or gaiter at \$1.75; women's split laced boot at \$1.00; women's pebble laced or buttoned at \$1.25; children's boots 50c. and up. All other lines equally as low.

M. J. MacLEOD.

NEW

Shaving Parlor,

(Next door to MacLeod's store)

MAIN STREET, : : : MOOSE JAW.

I BEG to inform the people of Moose Jaw that I have opened a Shaving Parlor, and am prepared to attend to every branch in this line. Give me a trial.

Fred Richards.

Brunswick

HOTEL,

RIVER STREET, WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

TAKE NOTICE

That after the 1st day of March

I will sell all my stock of confectionery at cost. All accounts passed due will be collected by Mr.

Wm. Grayson.

Thos. Healey.

TO RENT.

A couple of comfortable furnished rooms. Apply to MRS. McDONALD, Fairford St., 11.

FOR EXCHANGE.

Mr. T. E. McWilliams wishes to exchange a well bred grade bull, which has been a sufficient length of time in his herd, for one of the same with some person similarly situated. Moose Jaw P.O. 37-41.

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for Buffalo Lake school for the summer term. Duties to commence middle of April. Applications to be in by the 30th of March. Male preferred. State salary and qualifications. Apply to C. E. RIDGEN, Secretary, Point Elma.

TENDERS.

INDIAN SUPPLIES

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 28th April, 1895, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Persons of tender, containing full particulars, may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Assistant Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted. This advertisement is not to be inserted in any newspaper without the authority of the Queen's Printer, and no claim for payment by any newspaper not having had such authority will be admitted.

HAYTER REED, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, February, 1895.